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VOL. XXII NO. 131 BOMBAY MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

FORTHCOMING ASSEMBLY ELECTION PROSPECTS

Congress To Sweep Polls

Efforts To Persuade Sarojini Naidu To Contest Bombay Seat

Bhulabhai Desai To Seek Suffrage Of Gujerat Constituency

Kelkar May Join Congress Swarajists

Special To The "Chronicle"

Will Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who has played may a magnificent role in the service of the country, as President of the Indian National Congress, as a civil resister, and as a great exponent of Indian culture in foreign lands, shortly walk into the Indian Legislative Assembly as a representative of the Bombay City?

The Assembly would have to remove by a resolution the bar which is now supposed to exist preventing women from entering the Legislatures. It is understood attempts are to be made at the Simla session of the Assembly to pass a resolution with a view to remove this disqualification.

CANDIDATURE OF NARIMAN AND SAROJINI NAIDU

From the information elicited through reliable sources by a "Chronicle" representative, it now appears that the Congress Parliamentary Board will put up Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, if she agrees, and Mr. K. F. Nariman to fight for both the seats in the Assembly from the Bombay City non-Mahomedan Constituency.

In view of the fact that Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai wields great influence and enjoys popularity among the peasants of Gujerat owing to his advocacy of their cause, before the Bardoli Inquiry Committee, it is very likely that the choice of the Board will fall upon him to fight the Assembly election from the Gujerat constituency.

KELKAR TO JOIN CONGRESS SWARAJISTS?

The "Chronicle" further understands that correspondence has recently taken place between Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the Maharashtrian leader and a prominent Congress Swarajist which may lead to Mr. Kelkar's joining the Congress Swarajists and fighting the Assembly elections on the Congress ticket from the Deccan Constituency.

If this materialises the chances of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta being returned to the Assembly from this constituency would be reduced to a zero, as the Democratic Swaraj Party is likely to support Mr. Kelkar as against Mr. Mehta.

The Congress Parliamentary Board will meet in Bombay on June 15 chiefly for the purpose of appointing a Selection Committee to select candidates for the forthcoming Assembly elections. The Board will draft the Election Manifesto.

WILL CONGRESS SWEEP POLLS

The Board entertains the hope that the Congress will sweep the polls, and it expects to capture at least 67 out of 105 elected seats.

Many Nationalist Muslims are being persuaded to contest the elections. It is hoped that Nationalist Muslims would be able to capture at least 7 seats.

It is also expected that Dr. M. A. Ansari may be persuaded to stand for election.

RAJEN BABU'S BROTHER DEAD

Well-known Public Worker And Businessman Of Bihar

PATNA, June 3.

Death occurred yesterday at Chapra after about a month's illness of Babu Mahendraprasad aged 65, the elder brother of Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Bihar leader.

The deceased was a popular public worker well-known in Congress and business circles. He was an ex-Swarajist member of the Council of State and the Deputy Governor of the Federation of Co-operative Banks, in the province.—A. P.

BRITISH HONOURS' LIST

4 New Peers And 5 Baronets

LONDON, June 3.

Hereditary titles for four new Peers and five Baronets are the outstanding features of the King's Birthday Honours. Lord Wakefield is elevated to Viscounty, Lord Alness, Sir Hugo Hirst, G W E Loder and Earl Lucan are created Barons, Sir Julien Cahn and the King's Counsel H B Grotrian are the best known new Baronets.

Other prominent distinctions are Privy Councillorship for the Capt. Anthony Eden, Knighthoods Thistle for Colonel Cameron of Lochiel. Earl Leveumelville, Knight Bachelorships for Ian Fraser of St. Dunstans, Professor Grafton Elliot-Smith.

Sir John Reith gets Grand Cross of the British Empire. Mr. Lamb of the Salvation Army is created Knight Commander of Michael George.

Mrs. Maud Rose Bonney is awarded Membership of the British Empire for the first solo flight by an Australian woman from Australia to England.—Reuter.

SMALL FAMILY GATHERING

King Celebrates 69th Birthday Quietly

LONDON, June 3.

The King celebrated his 69th birthday quietly by a small family gathering at Buckingham Palace, where many messages of congratulations received from foreign rulers and all parts of the Empire. The King's birthday will be celebrated officially tomorrow with the trooping of colour and horse guards parade, at which His Majesty will take the salute.—Reuter's Special.

PUBLIC RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS

BARODA, June 3.

The Government of Baroda have issued a regulation regarding public religious buildings and invites public criticism within one month before the regulation is made into law.

As regards the object of the legislation it is stated that this action has been taken by the Government to prevent the breach of the public peace.

It is further stated that no religious public buildings which include temples, mosques churches etc and dargas and other open places of worship is to be constructed without the previous sanction of the Sir Suba and one who breaks the law will be sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment or fine of Rs. 1,000.

This legislation is drafted on the lines of similar regulations in force in Cochin and Indore States.—United Press.

TAXI MOUNTS PAVEMENT & OVERTURNS

Ten Occupants And Driver Thrown Out And Injured

Ten persons were injured in a serious motor taxi which occurred on Queens Road on Sunday afternoon.

The taxi which was conveying a family on a picnic party in attempting to overtake a military van mounted the pavement, dashed against a tree, took a somersault, and was smashed to smithereens.

The occupants of the taxi, ten in number including the driver were violently thrown out of the vehicle, and all of them received injuries.

The accident occurred in front of St. Elizabeth's Nursing Home. The injured were at once rendered first aid at the Home.

Three of the occupants Mrs. Florence Alfred, Mrs. M. Gordon and Mrs. L. O'brien were later removed to the St. George's Hospital where they were detained for treatment.

T. R. Arya, the driver of the taxi, who also received serious injuries is now lying in the G. T. Hospital. The rest escaped with slight injuries.

It is alleged that the taxi No. 703 X, which was involved in the accident, attempted to overtake a military van by the wrong side which was the cause of the accident. Inspector Chavan of the Esplanade police station is investigating.

The taxi was going in the direction of Marines Lines at the time of the accident.

SIKH-HINDU CLASH

Dispute Over Holding Of 'Katha'

NINE SIKHS INJURED

NATHIAGALI, June 3.

Nine Sikhs have been injured as a result of a clash between Sikhs and Hindus at Haripur, Hazara District, yesterday, over the interpretation of the Guru Granthsahib by Swami Jatyanand.

It appears that Sikhs resented the Swami's interpretation and about five days ago a compromise was effected, in consequence of which the Swami was to leave the Shahibunga temple in which both Sanatanists and Sikhs worship together. Some Sikh extremists, however, did not accept the compromise and a Sikh Jatha of 14 youths went to the Dharmshala yesterday morning to prevent the katha interpretation at all costs.

SCUFFLE ENSUES.

Local authorities took necessary precautions. The Sikh Jatha was informed that no katha would be held. Thereupon 12 of the Jatha left having posted the remaining two on the scene. The Swami announced that there would be no katha and asked his audience to remain firm believers of Hindu Dharma. The gathering seems to have been excited by the announcement and suddenly attacked the two Sikhs. The remainder of the Jatha returned to the Dharamshala and a scuffle ensued with results mentioned above.

The Deputy Commissioner of Hazara and the Superintendent of Police visited the scene and the situation is at present under control. The Swami, was taken into police custody but is expected to be released to-day as a result of a further compromise.—A.P.

THREE YOUTHS ARRESTED

18 Youths Discharged

CHITTAGONG, June 2.

Three Hindu youths have been arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Eighteen Hindu youths sent up in connection with the murder of Natranjan Sen, a Zaminder of the village of Gairala, from which Suriya Sen was arrested, were discharged by the Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer following a report of the police.—A.P.

RENT RESTRICTION IN BARODA

"Fair Rent" To Be Fixed By Agreement Between Landlord & Tenant

BARODA, June 3.

The Government of Baroda have passed a Rent Regulation Act in which fair rent is termed as the rent fixed by an agreement between landholder and the tenant. In a case of dispute the Naib Suba is to fix the fair rent and certain conditions are stipulated for the purpose. The Naib Suba is the final authority, and no appeal can be made against his decision.—United Press.

Wireless For Aeroplanes

LISBON, June 3

Every aeroplane carrying over 2,000 kilograms will be required to be fitted with wireless as a result of the proposal adopted by the International Air Navigation Committee at annual meeting which dealt with 42 questions concerning aviation.—Reuter's Special.

Strike Committee Members Come To Blows

Sequel To Protest Against Procedure

Armed Police Guard Rush To Scene And Restore Order

Armed police with drawn bayonets rushed to the office of the Joint Strike Committee on the second floor of Wahidina Building, Parel on Sunday afternoon, to intervene in a meeting, the proceedings of which had taken an ugly turn when rival parties of strike leaders came to blows.

The meeting of the Strike Committee thus ended in a fiasco.

The intervention of the police was sought for by one of the parties, and six persons who were pointed out as having indulged in rowdyism at the meeting were marched to the police station, but they were later on released.

In the course of a hand-to-hand fight between the rival parties a Strike Committee member was slightly injured.

WHY MEETING WAS CALLED.

The meeting was convened to confirm the minutes of May 31, when a resolution deciding upon the exclusion of Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Moderate leaders from the Committee, was passed. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Doke, of the Young Workers' League, which favours the exclusion of Moderate leaders.

Mr. Kandalkar and Mr. Alwe of the Girni Kamgar Union who advocate a united front and inclusion of Moderate leaders in the Strike Committee and some members of their party were also present.

When the minutes of the previous meeting were read it appears they were objected to by members of Mr. Kandalkar's party on the ground that the previous meeting was held in spite of a notice put up by one of the Secretaries that the meeting had been been postponed. It was pointed out that the proceedings of the meeting were not therefore legal, and a fresh discussion on the subject of the inclusion of Moderate leaders in the Strike Committee must be initiated.

Mr. Bhaiyaji Kulkarni of the rival party opposed the move.

On being put to vote, however, the minutes were confirmed.

TROUBLE STARTS.

The trouble at the meeting started when Mr. Kandalkar raised a spirited protest against the manner in which things were being carried on by the Committee and also against what he called the "abuse and slander of his own party by his rivals." Mr. Alwe and he were being described, he said, as strike-breakers, and he wanted that this "dirty propaganda" should cease at once.

These remarks led to an angry discussion between the rival parties in the course of which some of the members present came to blows. Mr. Mahadev Chavan, a member of the Strike Committee belonging to Mr. Kandalkar group, it is alleged, was assaulted and slightly injured. Whereupon the room was thrown in a state of utter confusion.

POLICE RESTORE ORDER.

Meanwhile someone called the police and armed police guard posted at the Parel Road junction rushed to the office of the Strike Committee and restored order.

JOINT STRIKE COMMITTEE

A Stormy Meeting

Mr. Bedekar, one of the Secretaries of the Joint Strike Commitee, writes:—

The Joint Strike Committee met on Sunday to discuss the results of the interview with the Indian Merchants' Chamber. It is necessary to make it clear to the strikers and to the public in general that the conversations were quite informal and the suggestion that the Joint Strike Committee is ready to water down the twenty demands of the strikers is a mere speculation Comrade Bedekar told the Committee the results of the interview and informed them that the whole thing did not result in any concrete results. He added that he thought the whole affair merely a feeler on behalf of the millowners. He also explained how the negotiations were powerful but subtle weapon in the hands of the owners, in the present situation of the strike when the strikers were fighting firmly. In fact without the release of Strike leaders and strikers it is not possible to come to an honourable settlement because it is because of them that the strike has maintained the present strength.

The Committee further discussed the minutes of the meeting held on 31st May in which the resolution moved by Com. Kulkarni opposing the inclusion of Messrs. N. M. Joshi and Bakhale in the Strike Committee was passed. The committee passed the said minutes by a majority vote. Then Mr. Alve began to speak. The meeting took a stormy character and hundreds of people collected on the roads. Shortly after a sergeant entered the office with armed police and 6 persons were arrested but only one was detained. Com. Kulkarni was taken to the police station but was released.

In the end Com. Bedekar announced that there would be a meeting of all strikers and unemployed workers at Kurla in the Chuna Bhatti Maidan on Monday at 4 p.m. He declared that the decision of the J. S. Committee to refuse entry to Mr. Joshi and Mr. Bakhale would be put before the strikers for ratification.

There will be held a meeting of the J. S. Committee at 12 p.m. on Tuesday.

The mills being closed on Sunday there was comparative calm in the mill area.

NO CABINET DISSENSIONS

"Jimmy" Thomas Says He Has Never Known A More United Team

LONDON, June 3.

"There is no justification for the assumption that war is inevitable or approaching in the near future," declared Mr J H. Thomas in a speech at Derby yesterday. Mr. Thomas added that he believed that it was the intention of the Government not to commit itself to any "alliance that bound us to go to aid any country in war."

Referring to the rumours of dissensions in the Cabinet, Mr. Thomas declared that he had never known a more united team.

Meanwhile, according to the "Observer's" Diplomatic Correspondent, the Cabinet was faced with the necessity of deciding before the Disarmament Conference re-assembles on Wednesday whether and to what degree British support could be given to the Franco-Russian enterprise for organising European security against Germany.—Reuter.

FIGHT AGAINST DROUGHT

Roosevelt Approves Of "Work Programme"

WASHINGTON, June 3

President Roosevelt has approved of the plans devised by Mr. H. L Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, for the immediate launching of the "work programme" in the drought-stricken areas of Middle-West with the object of conserving water and food and providing cash for the stricken farming families.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

MORE 'QUAKE SHOCKS.

CALCUTTA, June 3.

Reports have been received from Coochbehar, Darjeeling, Mymensingh, Dhubri and Gauhati of earthquake shocks of moderate intensity, being felt in those places about noon yesterday. None of these shocks were attended with any great damage.—A. P.

DACOITS KILL MAN AND LOOT.

COMMILLA, June 3.

One man was shot dead, and insured letters of the value of Rs. 4,000 were taken away, when an attack was made late last night by about a dozen men believed to belong to bhadralok class. They spoke English, and were armed with revolvers. They broke open the iron chest containing mail bags and looted them. Several railway employees were injured.—A. P.

GREETINGS TO KING.

DARJEELING, June 3.

On the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor, the Governor of Bengal sent the following cable to King:—I beg to convey to Your Majesty loyal greetings of the Government and people of Bengal on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday and our good wishes for your Majesty's health and happiness".

His Excellency received the following reply:—I sincerely thank you and those who have joined hands with you for your kind message on the occasion of my birthday."—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

An experienced first class Electrical Engineer is open to engagement in any capacity. Please reply, stating salary offered to Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Post by an Experienced graduate as Secretary to nobleman. Apply No. 2503, "Bombay Chronicle."

Ideas are the Essence of Good Advertising. An experienced and trained Advertising Expert is prepared to dispense with rich ideas of Advertising to any appreciating big Advertising Concern. Will also suggest new modes of advertising. Kindly write to Box No. 132, "Bombay Chronicle."

15. HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

Wanted—A big room by a Consulting Specialist, near Flora Fountain and Bori Bunder. Lift essential. Write with particulars and rent to Box No. 128, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A Shade for storing timber near Bhindi Bazaar and Mahomedali Road. Rent must be cheap. Write to Box No. 129, "Bombay Chronicle."

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted a large plot of vacant land near Malad and Kandivli on lease for a factory. Please write with particulars and rent to Box No. 126, "Bombay Chronicle."

26. BOARDING HOUSES.

There will be a few vacancies (for students) at the Bai Kabibai Boarding at Nasik from the beginning of the next College Term in June. Free Boarding and Lodging will be provided to deserving and poor Hindu students. Preference will be given to Gujaratis. Apply stating the results of the last examination, with the number of marks obtained in each subject to the Trustees, Bai Kabibai Charity Trust, 26, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (8451).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

Available immediately — Office-Premises 2300 sq. ft. overlooking Bruce Road on 1st floor, Bombay House. Very suitable for Solicitors or Commercial Firms, being close to High Court and Banks. Rent Rs. 275. Apply Mr. Mistri, on 2nd floor. (8450).

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

Ford 1932 Tourer, in excellent condition. Brand new tyres. Rs. 2,500. No offers. Apply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

43. SWAP (EXCHANGE).

"Wanted A.C. Fan in exchange of D.C. one—good make. Please write Box No. 2493, "Bombay Chronicle."

44. MEDICAL.

Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, guaranteed cure for Ophthalmia (Conjunctivitis) and eye troubles in infants and old. A boon for students, travellers, cinema goers. Recommended by All India Blind Relief Association. At Kemp & Co., Akbarally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry & Co., Thomson & Taylor, etc. 7796A

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

New Sessions of the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College begins from 15th June. All medical subjects taught. Complete and thorough training. Apply Secretary, Shetna Building, Princess Street Corner, Bombay. (2499)

53. DENTISTS.

Royal Dental & Homoeo Institute, Delhi.—Qualifies students in dentistry and homoeopathy, etc., by granting diplomas of L.D.Sc. and M.B.H., etc. Prospectus free from Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal. (2287)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Hewet Engineering School, Lucknow—Recognised by U. P. Govt. Applications from Matriculates for Overseer Class Sessions July, 1934 will be considered from now. Prospectus free from Principal.

Wanted candidates to qualify Sub-Engineers, Overseers, P. W. Inspectors through correspondence instruction. British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (2418)

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow—Recognised by U. P. Government. Applications for admissions to Overseer Class July Sessions, 1934, are being registered now. Apply for prospectus to the Principal. (2476).

H.P.T. College, Nasik.—B.A. Hons. and Pass in English, Sanskrit, Marathi, History and Economics. Gujrati Pass and Philosophy Pass. Second Languages for F.Y.A. and Inter Arts Sanskrit, French and Persian. College Fees Rs. 60 per term. Library and Gymkhana Fees Rs. 6. Hostel rent Rs. 24 and Rs. 18. Vegetarian and non-Vegetarian Kitchens. Names are registered from the 1st of June 1934 on payment of Rs. 10 as admission fee. T. A. Kulkarni, Principal, Nasik, 20th May 1934. (8473).

Wanted—For "School for Electricians," Ludhiana (Govt. Recognised), students of every qualifications. Course one year. Prospectus Free. Principal. (2428).

Learn Electrical Mechanical And Radio Engineering. City Guilds, London, Govt. recognised Diplomas. Low charges. Short period. Prospectus on two annas stamps. Bombay Technical Institute, Bombay 10. (2486).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a sleeping partner to run a Hindu Restaurant in Fort locality with a regular income. Must invest Rs. 3,000. Please reply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Ideal Loan-Terms for Domestic Contingencies. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2505)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from respectable and influential gentlemen to represent Sterling Insurance Co., Ltd., Delhi as its Chief Agent for Bombay. Handsome office allowance and liberal commission to a really capable worker. Candidates with organising capacity and who can guarantee business need apply stating terms acceptable to Managing Director, Connaught Place, New Delhi. (2465)

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition, particularly at the following places:—

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P O Box No. 322. Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Free! Free! Daily Four Figures Free! American Daily one Figure Rupees Two. Guarantee three times right! Teji Mandi Business also transacted, daily profits! Also New Profit-Sharing Scheme. "Ideal Advisers" 167, Hornby Road, Time 10 to 7. Tel. 23890. Upcountry also write. (2506)

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale one No. 110 Anglo-American High Rolls for seed crushing with five rolls of 16" x 48". Mehilal Ice Factory and Oil Mills, Chandausi. (2412).

Reconditioned Machinery-Dyeing, 300 Indicated Compound Steam Engine, Boilers 160 lbs. 14 Nominal Cochran, 100 lbs. 12 Tons Weighbridge, Pumps, Electric Plants, Utencils Presses, Oil Engines, etc. cheap. Dinshaw, 47, Apollo Street, Bombay. (2470)

103. LIVE STOCK

Jersey Black Giants are laying wonderfully enormous sized eggs. A trio arrived from England just last December is offered at a great sacrifice. Other Breeds of English and American Poultry also going at greatly reduced prices on account of off season. Leghorns, Minorcas, Australorps, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and beautiful little Bantam fowls are fully described in our Clearance Circular. Send to-day for a Free copy. The Asian Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Kulu Cherries, 6lb. Basket Rs. 4 4 as. All charges paid. Dobi-Kutbai Estate, Kulu, Punjab.

Fruits and Grafts—Big Rose Lichee 500 Rs. 4. Selected Bombay, Langra Mangoes 100 Rs. 7. Expenses extra. Advance essential. Graft Catalogue free. Raja Nursery, No. 13, Darbhanga. (2474).

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE AS TO LOST POLICY.

POLICY No. 47423 in NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., on the life of Mr. Ranganath Hari Patil, C|o Messrs. Bell & Co., Ltd., Sandhurst Road, Opp. Globe Cinema, Bombay, having been LOST. Notice is hereby given that failing any objection to reach the Company within one month from this date from any interested party with production of the policy, the Company will proceed in matters pending concerning the policy.

R. G. DAS & CO.,
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8484

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER REGISTER and the REGISTER OF DEBENTURE STOCK HOLDERS will be closed from the 17th day of June, 1934, to 30th day of June, 1934, (both days inclusive) for preparation of Interest Warrants.

W. A. C. BROMHAM,
Ag. General Manager & Secretary.
1st June, 1934.

8485

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (MONDAY), at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), of Household Furniture, Gramophone, Cottage Piano, English Chubb Safes, Musical Box, Tilting Chesterfields suites Wardrobes, Bed with Box Matress, Chinese Cabinet, Dining Table, Chairs, Glassware, etc., at CHOWPATTY SEA FACE, next to VIANELI'S RESTAURANT.

VORA & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Hakodate Maru	5303	30 May	7 June
*Ginyo Maru	9000	31 May	12 June
Tokiwa Maru	6972	17 June	26 June
Toyama Maru	7090	30 June	13 July.
Tottori Maru	5973	18 July	27 July

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Yasukuni Maru	12000	9 June
Hakone Maru	10500	25 June

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	20 June.
Haruna Maru	10500	4 July.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	20 June
Asama Maru	17000	4th July.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	23 June
Hikawa Maru	11600	16 July.

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Telegrams "YUSEN."

Public Notices

Government of India

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1947-50

(SECOND ISSUE)

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(c) 4½ per cent Bonds, 1934, due for repayment on the 15th September, 1934.

(d) 4 per cent Loan, 1934-37, notified for repayment on the 16th August, 1934.

LISTS WILL BE OPEN FROM TUESDAY, THE 5TH JUNE, AND WILL BE CLOSED WHEN A SUM OF Rs. 32 CRORES HAS BEEN SUBSCRIBED, AND IN ANY CASE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH JUNE, 1934.

Further particulars on application at the Local Head Offices and Branches of the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA and any GOVERNMENT TREASURY.

The Imperial Bank of India is prepared to make advances repayable by Instalments spread over a period of 15 months to any approved applicant who wishes to subscribe to the loan. Particulars on application at any Local Head Office or Branch of the Bank.

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Sir S. Cripps's Five-Year Plan

What Socialist Government Must Do In 'First Few Months'

NATIONALIZE BANKS AND LAND

The second annual conference of the Socialist League, of which Sir Stafford Cripps is chairman, will be held at Leeds next week-end, and will launch its campaign for an aggressive Socialist policy for the Labour movement, says the "Manchester Guardian."

The annual report states that 21 new branches have been formed during the year (ended in March), making 67 in all, and the total membership is now about 3,000.

The conference will discuss a comprehensive statement of policy "Forward to Socialism," which "is intended to indicate to the Labour movement how the Socialist League would have it approach its tasks." This declares that "Fascism is growing rapidly in our midst, not in the number of people wearing black shirts but in the minds and actions of the ruling classes and of the Government itself. Big sections of the reactionary press have become the blatant propaganda sheets of Fascism. The police forces are being rapidly militarised and placed in the hands of 'property-class-conscious' leaders. The Air Force is being made into a 'class-proof' military arm. The Government is openly pursuing the reorganisation of agriculture on a Fascist 'corporate State' basis, guaranteeing interest and profit to the private owners at the expense of the farm workers and the consumers. Already there is talk in Government circles of a 'bloodless revolution.' In iron and steel, in cotton, in mining, in transport the same tendency can be seen.

"True democracy can only be defended and made effective provided the whole working-class movement and above all its mass organisations, the Labour party, the trade unions, the co-operative movement, come together in a great active and battling alliance prepared to exercise their mighty power against the forces of reaction. . . .

"A belief in the necessity for an economic revolution, a determination to focus the clamant needs of the unemployed and the employed on this objective, a readiness to bring the injustices suffered by the masses out into the public gaze, the creation of a fighting and class spirit within the trade unions, the securing of a class outlook within the co-operative movement, and the acceptance by the political party of the fact that the method of evolutionary gradualism is of no avail—these are the essentials if the Will to Power is to be made alive."

A SOCIALIST MAJORITY

It is declared that "the workers by hand and by brains must obtain power in the House of Commons by the election of a Socialist majority at the polls, with a clear mandate to carry through a programme of Socialism. Mere reform of the capitalist system will only bring more chaos.' It describes how the Government must be pledged to introduce Socialist measures without delay, and should not enter upon its task unless its mandate to sweep away the House of Lords can be put into effective operation the moment the Government and the Socialist majority in the House of Commons so determine. The Government "must also have received authority from the people at the election to take all necessary steps, administrative and legislative, during the first few months of power to maintain its democratic authority and to carry through the will of the people Whether by the utilisation of emergency powers or in any other way the Socialist Government must secure undisputed control over the vital weapons of economic power.'"

THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN

A "five-year plan of Socialisation" is suggested. The first positions to be won are finance and the land—the Socialisation of the banks and financial institutions and the vesting of the ownership of land in the community. These must be accompanied by the State-control of overseas trade, both imports and exports.

"Ambulance work" to be carried on at the same time includes slum clearance housing (if necessary by the Socialisation of the building industry) new schools unemployed relief scales of £2 a week for a man, wife, and two children; abolition of the means test and anomalies regulations, reduction of hours progressively to 40 a week repeal of the Trade Union Act of 1927, new factory and mines legislation, raising of the school-leaving age to 15 and within two years to 16, with maintenance allowances; pensions of £1 a week at 60. These things "must be done in the first few months of power" and at the outset must be financed "by taxation, by the issue of national credit, by the complete control of investment, or by any other appropriate means, until the increase of the national wealth under Socialism allows of their provision from the surpluses of production.'

All these are only first steps. Within the first five years the plan must also include the Socialisation of transport, mines, gas, electricity and power, iron and steel, munitions and heavy chemicals, cotton and wool, shipbuilding and agriculture.

As part of the financial programme the Government must reduce the deadweight and interest on the national debt, increase death duties and income tax and surtax on all large incomes. "Compensation to previous owners should take the form of providing income allowances for a period of years, but should include no provision for capital repayment save in the case of working-class funds and individual cases of proven hardship."

The "anchor of the foreign policy of a Socialist Government must be its relationship to the Soviet Union," with whom it should work in unison on economic agreements, the League of Nations, disarmament, and peace. To the Dominions and India full recognition of their "nationhood" must be accorded, and with them as with other capitalist countries the Government must seek to establish relationships advantageous to the workers.

In its final passage the statement returns to the House of Lords and says that "The Parliament Act is not a method for expediting change but a means of delay which permits sabotage and playing for time whilst reaction outside Parliament is given the opportunity to destroy a Socialist Government. . ."

AMENDMENTS

The agenda consists largely of amendments to the statement of policy. Several branches complain that it is not detailed enough—Sheffield calls it "ambiguous and inadequate" and "old fashioned." Four branches call for its reconsideration on that account.

12 YEARS' JAIL FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER

BARISAL, June 2.

Mr. H. Banerjee, Assistant Sessions Judge, Backerganj, agreeing with the verdict of the jury sentenced Mohaoat Ali to 12 years rigorous and seven other accused to various terms of imprisonment on a charge of attempted murder of Sub-Inspector Sarat Chandra Chakrabarty of Bhanduria.

The prosecution alleged that the Sub-Inspector, with two constables and a servant, went to search the house of the accused in connection with a dacoity and the Sub-Inspector was attacked with a dao and suffered severe skull injuries The accused aimed a final blow at the neck of the Sub-Inspector which was averted by the servant, who received a cut on the wrist. One constable was also injured. The Sub-Inspector finally saved his life by running away.—A. P.

The opening ceremony of the Panchgani was performed by newly-built N. M. Wadia block Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, of the Bel Air Sanatorium at Minister, Bombay Government, on Thursday last.

PHILIPPINES ANGRY OVER OIL TAX PLAN

Congressional Group Backing Bill Called 'Panic Stricken, Un-American, Short-Sighted.'

Manila.—After the first flush of qualified satisfaction over the so-called differential on Philippine cocoanut oil, politicians and economists alike in the Philippines belive now that the gains are illusory, says a wireless message to "New York Times."

Kenneth, B. Day, general manager of the Philippine Refining Company, pointed out that the differential applied only to non-Philippine imports of cocoanut oil, which are always secondary, whereas the object of the provisions of the bill to reduce Philippine shipments was unchanged. Vicene Aunario, the largest planter in the Province of Leyte, announced that he would cut down 3,000 cocoanut trees in anticipation of a reduced market.

APPEALS TO ROOSEVELT SEEN.

It seems likely that Philippine groups, perceiving a joker in the measure, will make fresh appeals to President Roosevelt either to veto the bill or establish a genuine provision favouring the Philippines as long as they are under the American flag. The Manila Bulletin, American-owned newspaper, which opposed the entire independence movement says in an editorial:

"It should be fairly clear by this time that the 'generous gestures' in the bill are based on political, not economic, considerations. Under the fire of continuous protests and the threat of a Presidential veto, these gestures to the Philippines stand out as a lame attempt to placate the President into condoning injustice and hoodwinking the Filipinos into thinking they are getting something for nothing. Their bluff should be called.

"The essential discrimination of the proposed legislation remains. It is an attempt on the part of one group under the American flag to profit at the expense of another group under the same flag.

BACKERS EXCORIATED.

"It is apparent, despite its mock generosity, that it is a product of a panic-stricken, lobby-ridden, un-American group of short-sighted politicians, stampeded into doing an ignoble thing and hoping at the last minute to salvage some little self-respect and possibly avoid a proper Presidential rebuke by a back-handed action which they are perfectly sure will not nullify the object of their original machinations."

This represents fairly adequately the reaction here to the Cocoanut Oil Bill, Governor General Murphy, chambers of commerce and political organisations are still pinning some hopes on new appeals to Mr. Roosevelt against an action which would vitally affect the livelihood of 4,000,000 persons in the Philippines.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Brabourne left Bombay for Government House, Ganeshkhind.

Madras, June 2.—A seven year old girl was burnt to death in a fire which destroyed several huts and three tiled houses in Katpadi village on May 30, says a Vellore Message.—A. P.

HUNT FOR STOLEN GUN

Simultaneous House Raids In Rajshahi And Natore

RAJSHAHI, June, 2.

Several houses in Rajshahi and Natore were simultaneously searched in connection with the theft of a double barrelled gun belonging to a local Zamindar. The gun was recovered by the Police from underneath a culvert. One man has been arrested.—A. P.

ROOSEVELT SPEAKS FOR INDIANS' RIGHTS

Urges Enactment Of Pending Legislation For Self-Government Of Tribes

Washington.—President Roosevelt to-day advocated political liberty and local self-government for the American Indians and a move promptly was started to carry out his wishes.

In a letter to Senator Wheeler and Representative Howard, chairman of the Senate and House Indian Committees, the President urged enactment of legislation introduced by them early this session, saying it embodied "the basic and broad principles of the administration for a new standard of dealing between the Federal Government and its Indian wards

"It is, in the main, a measure of justice that is long overdue," Mr Roosevelt wrote. "We can and should without further delay extend to the Indian the fundamental rights of political liberty and local self-government and the opportunities of education and economic assistance that they require in order to attain a wholesome American life.

"This is but the obligation of honour of a powerful nation toward a people living among us and dependent upon our protection."

Mr. Howard announced to-day that hearings would be resumed by his committee next Tuesday

"I have no doubt," he said, "that the bill will go through this session. It may be changed in some particulars, but I am sure it will be adopted in principle particularly under the amendment I have proposed providing that no tribe shall be forced to come under the new plan if it does not want to do so."

The measure would permit the various tribes, upon a vote of their membership and approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to organize as "Indian communities," somewhat along the lines of a municipal corporation.

Such a community would be allowed to exercise the right of eminent domain, designate its own officials, make its own local ordinances, execute contracts designate qualifications of new members, administer charity, conduct public works and other community enterprises and levy assessments therefore.—"New York Times."

CANADA'S INSURANCE WEEK

Financial Independence Keynote Of National Campaign

With 3,000,000 policyholders in Canada and dolls. 6,250,000,000 of business in force, life insurance companies operating in the Dominion are co-operating to observe a national "Financial Independence Through Life Insurance" Week, from May 28 to June 2.

During this period, the life companies, in co-operation with the Life Underwriters Associations across the country, will use extensive publicity measures to emphasize the value of thrift and the merits of Life Insurance in insuring financial independence; providing for old age; protecting dependents, and building up estates.

Previous to last year, only one "Day" was set aside for such activities, but with the return of better business conditions the movement has been extended and intensified.

National and Working Committees in charge of this year's activities are meeting with marked success and preparations are well advanced. Newspaper advertising, posters, speeches, radio, and other publicity forces will be used to insure the success of the Week.

SCOTT POLAR LETTER IS PRESENTED TO BYRD

Farewell Message Is Given To Admiral In Radio Talk With Antarctic By Mrs. Speyer

The last letter written by Robert Scott, polar explorer, shortly before his death in the Antarctic in 1912, was presented to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd by Leonora Speyer, American poetess, in a two-day radio broadcast between a network of the Columbia Broadcasting System and the Byrd Antarctic expedition, says the "New York Times."

The letter, written by Scott as he was returning by foot from the South Pole, was addressed to Sir Edgar Speyer, husband of the poetess, who died two years ago. The letter was found by the rescue party that discovered the bodies of Scott and his men.

Speaking to the Byrd expedition over the radio, Mrs. Speyer said she wished to present the letter to Admiral Byrd as "a fitting tribute to your superb achievements at the South Pole and your admirable courage and endurance."

The letter, dated March 16, 1912, reads:

My dear Sir Edgar:

I hope this may reach you. I fear we must go and that it leaves the expedition in a bad muddle. But we have been to the Pole and we shall die like gentlemen. I regret only for the women we leave behind.

I thank you a thousand times for your help and support and your generous kindness. If this diary is found, it will show how we stuck by dying companions and fought the thing out well to the end. I think this will show that the spirit of pluck and the power to endure has not passed out of our race.

Wilson, the best fellow that ever stepped, has sacrificed himself again and again to the sick men of the party.

I write to many friends, hoping the letters will reach them sometime after we are found next year.

We very near came through and it is a pity to have missed it, but lately I have felt that we have overshot our mark. No one is to blame and I hope no attempt will be made to suggest that we lacked support.

Good-bye to you and your dear, kind wife.

Yours ever sincerely,
R. SCOTT.

SCANDAL OF S. AMERICAN WAR

How European Powers Help War By Allowing Arms Traffic

The report of the Commission sent by the Council of the League of Nations to the scene of hostilities in the Gran Chaco between Bolivia and Paraguay was issued at Geneva. The report was approved unanimously, and is signed by the president of the Commission, Senor Alvarez del Vayo, late Spanish Ambassador in Mexico, and by the other four members, Count Aldrovandi (Italian), General Freydenberg (French), Major Rivera Flandes (Mexican), and Brigadier General Alexander Robertson (British). The report, which consists of 58 pointed fools cap pages, contains an introduction and six chapters.

In chapter 5 the Commission, surveying the military situation, says:

The armies engaged are using up-to-date material—aeroplanes, armoured cars, flame projectors, quick-firing guns, machine-guns and automatic rifles. The automatic weapons are available in great quantities, but the other arms are few. The arms and material of every kind are not manufactured locally, but are supplied to the belligerents by American and European countries.

This passage reveals what is really the greatest scandal in connection with the whole matter—namely, that the continuance of the war is made possible only by the conduct of the Governments of countries belonging to the League of Nations, who allow arms to be exported to the two belligerent countries.

The Commission urges that the neighbouring countries should exercise a strict control over transit traffic as a complement to the control that other nations should exercise over certain exports.

In this chapter the Commission paints a vivid picture of the war in the Chaco,which it says "is a singularly pitiless and horrible one." The soldiers are fighting in the bush far from centres of population, and in an exceptionally trying climate. The sick and wounded frequently receive inadequate attention owing to the difficulty of improvising with limited resources a medical service proportionate to the large effectives.

ARMAMENT EXPORTS.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday,

Mr. Vyvyan Adams (C.—Leeds) asked the Foreign Secretary whether he had seen the report of the League Commission with respect to the dispute in progress between Bolivia and Paraguay, and in particular the statement that the weapons employed by both sides are imported from American and European countries; whether any arms and munitions had been exported during the last twelve months from this country to the belligerents, and what was their total value; and if he would now withhold licences for such exports, whatever may be the activities of alien armament factories.

Mr. Baldwin, who replied, said that the Foreign Secretary had seen a copy of the report of the League Commssion. A table showing the value of the munitions exported from this country was being prepared by the Board of Trade, and would be sent to the member as soon as it was completed

As regards the last part of this question he feared that no useful purpose would be served by action on the lines suggested, since an embargo to be effective must be enforced at least by the principal arms-manufacturing countries, several of which had not yet expressed their readiness to co-operate.

As there seemed to be some misapprehension on the subject he should like briefly to recapitulate the history of this particular proposal for an arms embargo. It was on the initiative of his Majesty's Government that an exchange of views originally took place more than a year ago between the Governments of the United Kingdom the United States, France, and Italy, with a view to an agreement between them to prohibit the export of arms to Bolivia and Paraguay.

Subsequently his Majesty's Government, with the co-operation of the French Government, submitted a memorandum to the Council of the League on February 25, 1933, suggesting that steps should be taken under the terms of article 11 of the Covenant to recommend Governments to impose the embargo. A draft declaration to be signed by Governments in favour of this step was considered by the Council, and was accepted by all the States members of the Council, including the United Kingdom. A number of States made their acceptance subject to acceptance of the declaration by a specified number of other States, including the United States. The Government of the later country, however, stated that they were unable to impose an embargo until the necessary legislation has been passed by Congress and no such legislation had been passed.

Sir Percy Harris (L—Bethnal Green): Are we to infer from that that the failure was due to the United States?

Mr. Baldwin: The House is able to draw its own conclusions. (Cheers).

EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF DELHI

Questions For U. P. Council

Khan Bahadur Mauvi Fasihuddin, M.L.C., has given notice of the following starred questions for the next meeting of the U.P. Legislative Council at Naini Tal:

Is it a fact that Prince Mirza Sulaiman Shikoh, son of the late Emperor Shah Alam of Delhi, came to reside at Lucknow, long before the Mutny?

Is it a fact that Bahu Begum Saheba mother of Nawab Asafuddoula of Oudh invested Rs. 1,850,000 at an interest of rupees 6 per cent per annum with the East India Co., and out of the total amount of interest Rs. 6,000 a month were allotted by her for the pension of Prince Sulaiman Shikoh, his heir and their descendents in perpetuity?

Is it a fact that for a long time that pension continued to be given to Prince Sulaiman Shikoh, his heir and their descendants by the local governments?

Is it a fact that at present no such pension is being awarded to the heir of the said Prince?

Since when has the pension been discontinued and for what reason?

How is the amount of interest on the loan of Rs. 1,850,000 being utilised?

Is it a fact that the number of the decendants of Prince Sulaiman Shikoh in Lucknow is about 200?

Is it a fact that only a few of them are getting a charitable pension of petty amount varying between Rs. 2 and Rs. 10 per month?

What is the total amount of such pension given to the decendants of Prince Sulaiman Shikoh and from what source?

Is it a fact that the said loan of Rs. 1,850,000 given to the East India Co., its interest and the conditions about the disbursement of that interest are entered in the treaties dated November 12, 1814, and recorded in volume 2 of the Treaties, page 158?

Under what rules or regulations is the Government appropriating the interests on the said loan.

Which of the Governments Imperial or Provincial, utilise that interest.

SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS FORMING ASSOCIATION

Editorial Staffs Of 14 Papers Lay Plans, With Aim Of Raising Standards

Plans for establishing a New York City Rational Scholastic Press Association, whose members are to include the various city school publications, were announced at a meeting of the editorial staffs of fourteen school publications in John Jay Hall, Columbia University.

The association, which expects to become affiliated with the Columbia University Scholastic Press Association, is to be on the lines of a professional news association. Members will have access to news stories from other city schools and will be able to exchange editorial comment and opinion.

The aims of the association, as stated in the proposed constitution, follow:

"This organization has been established for the purpose of knitting more closely together the staffs of the member papers so that by concert of action they may be able to raise the scholastic press to a higher standard within the school and the community; to serve as a means of exchange of information and ideas; to emphasize the importance of good writing as a basis of a good publication; to encourage creative work in all phases of publication work; to consider this work as an avocation rather than as a vocation, and to foster these ideas by appropriate action in the form of meetings, bulletins and contests."—"New York Times."

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

Dr. Madsen's Survey Of Its Progress And Functions

Dr. Madsen, President of International Health Committee in a survey of the work done, observes:—

The Health Committee of the League of Nations is hoding this week its twenty-seventh session; it is just thirteen years ago that the Health Organisation of the League was established. The present Committee consists of twenty-four members, a number of whom come from overseas countries, (Algeria, Canada, China, Brazil, Japan, the United States).

During its present session, which will last about a week, the Health Committee has to consider a variety of subjects and come to a decision as to the technical advice which it will give to the Council of the League of Nations concerning the conduct of the Health Organisation's work.

SINGAPORE BUREAU.

It will deal with the work of the Health Organisation's Eastern Bureau in Singapore, an institution established in 1925 to act as a centre for the collection and dissemination of information concerning epidemic diseases in the Far East. This Bureaa receives from all the Far Eastern countries immediate information by cable concerning the prevalence of the important epidemic diseases; and distributes it at once to all countries by wireless and cable. Ten national broadcasting stations in the Far East transmit the Bulletins of the Eastern Bureau regularly every week. These bulletins are picked up by health administrations, by port health officers and by officers on ships at sea. The Bureau is thus an important agent in the campaign against such epidemic diseases since no measures of prevention can be applied properly without a knowledge of where and when disease is occurring.

THE PERMANENT STANDARDS COMMISSION.

This has been carrying on its work since the very beginning of the Health Organisation, has adopted some sixteen international standards for biological preparations in use in practically every country in the world. These biological preparations include vaccines, sera and such preparations as digitalis, thyroid extract, insulin and salvarsen. The international standards are kept at one or more national laboratories acting as central laboratories on behalf of the Health Organisation; samples of the standards, preserved in these laboratories, are sent out to the different countries on request. These central laboratories also receive samples of the national standards for testing against the international standards. Just as it is important to preserve in some central place a standard unit of length, constructed in such a way as to ensure against deviations in measurement, it is important that international standards for biological preparations should be preserved just as carefully.

ADVICE TO GOVERNMENTS.

The League of Nations is an association of Governments—any Government is free to ask the League for assistance or co-operation in any work in which the experience of other countries may be of benefit. A number of Governments have applied to the League for such co-operation in the field of health, and during its present session the Health Committee will consider and advice on three such requests.

PROGRAMME OF WORK.

The Health Committee will study the reports received from nine 'institutes of hygiene' in as many different countries, on studies they have been carrying out on behal of the Health Organisation. These are of special interest to rural districts; they concern the causes and prevention of typhoid fever, the cost of public health work organised according to different methods, the means of preventing fly-breeding, and the public health aspects of mill. The results of these studies should be of assistance to every public health office.

The Health Committee will also discuss and adopt a programme of work for 1934, 1935 and 1936, the length of its term of office (a new Health Committee is appointed every three years and the present one was appointed last January).

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION NEEDED.

The need for international collaboration in health matters was felt as early as 1851, when the first International Sanitary conference was held. Progress was almost nil until 1893 and it was not until 1921, when the League's Health Organisation was established, that international health services of every country have an agency through which co-operation is made easy, and they are utilising that agency to an ever-increasing degree. In the short time at my disposal I have been able to mention only a few of the subjects which have been taken up by the Health Committee, but I hope I have said enough to make you realise that in health matters international collaboration has become firmly established to the lasting benefit of the people who inhabit the four quarters of the globe.

LISTS OF ARABIC COLLECTION

Princeton Professor Has Another Year's Work On Garrett MSS.

Princeton N. J.+Compilation of a descriptive catalogue of the valuable collection of Arabic manuscripts owned by Robert Garrett of Baltimore has been half completed after a year of work, it is announced by Dr. Philip K. Hitti, Associate Professor of Semitic Literature at Princeton University, who is doing the work.

When the cataloguing is completed, which Dr. Hitti expects will be in another year, some of the manuscripts will probably be translated.

Dr. Hitti is being assisted in the work by three graduate students, two of whom are themselves from the Orient. The assistants are: Butrus Abd-el-Melik Cairo, Egypt, a graduate of Assiut College, Egypt, and of the theological seminaries of Cairo and Princeton: Nabih A. Faris of Jerusalem, a graduate of the American University of Beirut, Syria, and Harold W. Glidden of Rochester, N.Y., a graduate of the University of Rochester.

Mr. Garrett's collection, amassed during the last thirty years, includes more than 500 works dealing with all branches of Arabic literature and science, ranging in date from the first Moslems centuries to the present. Many of the manuscripts are extremely rare. The owner is a graduate of Princeton in the class of '97 and a trustee of the university.—"New York Times."

TIMMS SCORES 210 NOT OUT

Northants Make 378 For 8 Against Worcestershire

LONDON, June 2.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which began to-day:—

England vs. The Rest at Lords (Test trial): The Rest 218 (Walters 57, Mitchell four for 88). England 73 for no wiket.

Essex vs. Surrey at Brentwood: Surrey 115 (Read seven for 35). Essex 415 for five (Cutmore 50, O'Connor 193 not out, Ashton 118)

Hampshire vs. Middlesex at Southampton: Middlesex 147 (Hart 56, Cadogan five for 52, Herman four for 55). Hampshire 181 for six Mead not out 51).

Warwickshire vs. Sussex at Birmingham: Warwick 219 (Santal 60, Collin 61). Sussex 67 for two.

Yorkshire vs. Kent at Leeds:—Yorkshire 234 (Barber 73, Davidson 69, Watt five for 47). Kent 198 for three (Woollen 106, Todd not out 51).

Leicestershire vs. Glamorgan at Hinckley: Glamorgan 218 (Lavis 56, Geary four for 35). Leicester 85 for one.

Nottinghamshire vs. Derbyshire at Nottingham: Derby 237 for eight.

Worcestershire vs. Northamptonshire at Stourbridge: Northants 378 for eight (Timms not out 210).

Marlborough vs. Harrow at Marlborough: Marlborough 259 for nine declared (Harbottle 72). Harrow 221 for six (Hawle not out 63).—Reuter's Special.

BOARD MEMBER IN TROUBLE

Alleged Bribery And Corruption For Securing Vote

JUBBULPORE, June 2.

Allegations, that a dead man has voted, that tenants have been threatened, and that bribery and corruption, were the methods used in securing votes, were made in an election petition filed before the Deputy Commissioner, Jubpulpore, under the C. P. Local Self-Government Act.

The petitioner, Mahipal Singh, alleged that he was a candidate for election to the Jubbulpore Local Board, and that the respondent in the case, Byohar Rajendra Singh, was the only other candidate. Votes were taken at Barela on February 19, last, as a result of which the respondent was declared elected by 183 votes to 167.

SWEETS FOR VOTERS?

Mahipal Singh alleged that with the object of procuring votes for the respondent, about 9 maunds of sweets were distributed to voters, some were bribed, while some were threatened with notice of ejectment, and further, that others who were not voters had voted, one such case being detected by the polling officer; and that a tenant of the respondent named Khusiram, who had died six months back, had been impersonated and his vote recorded.

In the court of the trying magistrate, the respondent stated that the petitioner, who was really a puppet of the non-co-operators' party, was his rival candidate, and that unless definite evidence of the alleged bribery, etc., with the names and particulars were forthcoming, he was not in a position to furnish an explanation.

In conclusion he requested the court, that in view of the fact of his father being a respectable zamindar of the district paying an annual revenue to the Government of about Rs. 20,000 the security deposit of the petitioner should be raised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500.—United Press.

THREE-DAY CHARITY MATCH

Relief Fund Gets Net Sum Of Rs. 10,667-6

BOMBAY, June 2.

The Bombay Presidency (proper) Cricket Association has issued the following statement to the press about the charity match played in Bombay in aid of the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund:—

"The final audited account of the three-day charity match played in Bombay on the 4th, 5th and 6th March 1934, under the auspices of the B. P. (P) C. A., in collaboration with the Board of Control for Cricket in India, show a contribution to the Viceroy's Earthquake Fund of Rs. 10,667-6-0.

From the gross receipts of Rs. 21,790-8-0, expenses to be deducted were Rs. 11,123-2-0, and of the balance of Rs. 10,667-6-0 Rs. 2,424-15-0 being the entertainment-tax collected, has been foregone by Government, and has been paid to the Viceroy's Fund direct, Rs. 501 donated by the Maharajkumar of Vizianagaram also has already been remitted through the Board of Control for Cricket in India to the Viceroy's Fund.

The Committee of the B. P. (P) C. A. wish to acknowledge their gratitude to the Bombay Gymkhana, and the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament Committee for the facilities for playing the match, and to the Bombay Gymkhana, Members for their contribution of Rs. 2,081. The accounts also show contributions for which the Committee are grateful, viz., from the Bombay Gymkhana by foregoing the cost of lunches and refreshments supplied to the teams.

Thanks are due to the Pioneer Sports Club by foregoing the cost of petrol, the Swiss Engineering Co. Ltd., by foregoing the cost of petrol, and the driver's wages supplied with the fleet of standard cars put at the disposal of the M.C.C. Team while in Bombay.—A.P.

CRAMM BEAT CRAWFORD

(Special Cable)

PARIS, June 2.

In the Final of Tennis championships Von Cramm beat Crawford 6|4 7|9 3|6 7|5 6|3. Cramm staged a wonderful comeback after rest. Crawford was 5|4 match point in the fourth set, sent up lob which should have won but Cramm with his wonderful jump and smash appeared discourage Crawford who subsequently made numerous errors.

Scriven beat Jacobs 7|5 4|6 6|1.

In the semi-final, Mathieu and Ryan beat Henrotin and Andrus 4|6 6|2 6|2.

PARIS.—In the Lawn Tennis consolation cup final Carolin Babcock (America) beat Row 5|7 6|1 6|2.

SIAMESE KING WANTS A NAVY

Who Will Supply It To Him, Britain Or Japan?

King Prajadhipok of Siam is in London on a pleasure trip . . . but he is combining business with pleasure.

To be precise, he is negotiating with Britain for a navy, says the diplomatic correspondent of the "Sunday Express."

He is afraid of Japan and the pro-Japanese party in Siam. And he is saying to Britain in effect;

Finance a new navy for Siam or face the possibility of Japanese domination in Siam.

Siam, a country of about eight million people is small but proud of its nationhood and its newly won constitution, recently changed from absolute to constitutional monarchy, and is clamouring for a wide policy of reconstruction and development.

Siam has a navy of five gunboats, three destroyers and four torpedo boats.

This is inadequate for a country of Siam's territorial extent and strategic position—and especially so if Siam is to emerge as a considerable Asiatic power.

RICH RESOURCES.

The country is rich in undeveloped resources—tin, tungsten, zinc, manganese, gold, silver and precious stones

Its exports have fallen Rice, its chief commodity, has slumped.

Siam therefore needs loans:—

To develop its natural resources;

To build a navy strong enough to protect its industries once developed; and

To stabilise its export trade.

To whom will Siam turn for capital? Britain or Japan?

Britain has long been Siam's advisor and protector. A British financial advisor has been attached to the Siamese Government since 1896.

British jurists have occupied the highest judicial posts in Siam since the beginning of the century.

But Japanese influence has been growing. There is a suggestion—denied, it is true—that a Japanese advisor will replace the British.

And here is a fact: the Siamese have replaced their consul-general at Singapore by a consul, while at the same time they have appointed a consul-general at Tokyo in place of a consul.

Again, Japan has promised that she will absorb more consul.

Again, Japan has promised that she will absorb more of Siam's rice in return for concessions with refard to the exploitation of Siam's undeveloped mineral resources.

FRIENDSHIP

The friendship of the King of Siam towards Britain is not questioned, but the new constitutional Government do not see eye-to-eye with him on all points.

The recall from Europe of Luang Pradit to be Minister of the Interior is highly significant For he was expelled from the country for plotting against the throne.

This certainly lends colour to the statements freely made in Bangkok of a Siamese Government agreement to provide bases for Japanese submarines in the event of a Japanese attack on Singapore.

King Prajadhipok, however, distrusts the expansionist aims of Japan, and prefers the tried friendship of Britain.

He is asking for financial and technical assistance for a bigger navy—for security against Japan and against political enemies at home.

COUNTY CRICKET

Surreyites Collapse

Strong Surreyites collapsed against fast bowling of Read, old Winchesterite, who was rejected by Surrey last year after a trial. His final figures were 9.1, nil, 35, 7.

At Leeds Barber played a chanceless innings, driving with great power. Forty of his runs come through boundaries. In partnership with Davidson he added 106 in 95 minutes for the second wicket. Davidson was batting for two hours twenty minutes in the course of which he hit nine fours. —Reuter's Special.

SENATOR ATTACKS BRITISH DEBT VIEW

Commons Applause For Default Is Held To Be In Bad Taste

Washington.—Surprise at what he called Great Britain's repudiation of her war debts to the United States was expressed today by Senator Robinson of Indiana, who declared it was contrary to the British conception of fairness and honour, says the "New York Times."

Speaking in the Senate on the question of whether nations that had made token payments should be considered defaulters under the Johnson Act which prohibits public or private loans to "debtor nations," Mr. Robinson called attention to a recent scene in the House of Commons.

There had been applause and cheers there when Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, read his budget message announcing that once more no appropriation had been made to pay war debts, he said.

Pointing out that "if there is any default in payment of the debts, the people of this country will be forced to shoulder the obligations of foreign debtors" and that the Senate had just levied heavier taxes on our own people, Senator Robinson contended the behaviour in Commons was in bad taste.

He stressed that the surplus in the British budget as announced by Mr. Chamberlain was about $149,000,000 at an exchange rate of $5.16 to the pound, almost equaling the $150,780,000 interest due us yearly.

"This government holds $4,000,000,000 of the obligations of Great Britain for money lent her during and after the war," he went on. "In view of the probity and rugged honesty of Britain, Mr. Chamberlain's statements are not only surprising but shocking."

Mr. Robinson quoted Mr. Chamberlain as saying that Great Britain had ended the story of Bleak House and was looking forward with "great expectation," and then commented:

"Mr. President, how many individuals could look forward with expectation, could have a good time if they could forget their mortgages and obligations and spend money for new purposes!

"Look at the burden put upon Germany when she considered a treaty a scrap of paper."

NEW SCHOOL AIMS

Objectives Of Education Must Be Changed To Save Society

Dr. Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools, declared that the objectives of education must be changed if youth is to be trained successfully for useful citizenship.

The superintendent spoke at the annual luncheon of the Alumni Association of the New York University School of Education at the George Washington Hotel, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street. More than 200 attended.

Society now and in the future will be as educative forces make it, Dr. Campbell said.

"Secretary of State Cordell Hull, speaking in New York on Monday, said among other things that 'most phases of human affairs have been on the decline,' and that 'this deplorable trend challenges the attention of parents, churches, schools, newspapers and government", he continued.

"This challenge the public schools of to-day have accepted, and it is for those of us who are charged with their administration and who have entered upon the profession of teaching to assist in bringing about this awakening.

"The goal, when the awakening has come, is an improved social order, and for the achievement of this goal the State must look to the schools rather than to its law-makers or its other agencies. It has never been possible to make men moral by law. Law is useless unless it is enforceable and it is enforceable only when it is declaratory of the peoples' will. What may be the peoples' will is determined largely by their character and their training, and these things are in the hands of their teachers in the school, in the home and in the church.

"It is for this reason that the emphasis in teaching should be upon right attitudes and right conduct rather than upon subject matter or specific knowledge. This is no new concept. Educators for as long as I can remember have stressed character development as the chief objective of the schools, but not until the near collapse of our social and economic system did any of us realize how far short we had fallen of achieving this objective.

"Now we realize it fully, and the more so when we observe that every effort of the government to bring about recovery and to get the affairs of the country aright is an effort to awaken men to the responsibilities of citizenship and the need for higher standards in social and business relationships; in other words, to the need for character."—"New York Times."

GOVT. TO CONSIDER APPLICATION

Ex-Secretary Questions Municipality's Action

JUBBULPORE, June 2.

Passing through preliminary courts of judgment, and meeting with varying success, the validity of a resolution involving the loss of employment of a former Secretary of the Jubulpore Municipality, which was disputed, has now been referred back to the local Government.

Mr. C. L. Sharma, the secretary, who filed a petition for revision, has now been informed that the local Government has admitted the same.

The disputed resolution, which was passed by a majority of votes at a meeting of the Committee last September, was to the effect that Mr. C. L. Sharma, the secretary who was nearing his six months' probationary period, was not to be confirmed in the appointment. In appealing against the validity of this resolution, in the first instance to the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Sharma urged that the voting, which was done by ballot was defective, inasmuch as secrecy in marking the ballot papers was not observed, voting members marking the papers at the table, whilst seated before others, thus creating the likelihood of being influenced.

DY. COMMISSIONER'S DECISION UPHELD.

The appeal was upheld, and the case remanded to the municipal committee for consideration. The president of the municipal committee not satisfied with this decision, appealed to the Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, who upheld the decision arrived at by the Deputy Commissioner.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMIT PETITION.

An appeal was next filed before the Hon. Minister for Local Self-Government, who set aside the orders of the lower court, which resulted in Mr. Sharma relinquishing office.

Against this decision his petition for revision has been admitted by the local Government, and arguments will be heard on June 4.—United Press.

"DON'T FIGHT AGAINST ME"

Sir Md. Yakub's Suggestion To Shaukat Ali

MORADABAD, May 31.

Sir Mohammad Yakub, M.L.A., writes:—

Mr. Shaukat Ali has recently issued a statement in which in his usual way of dealing lightly with serious matters he has expressed his intention to stand as a candidate for election to the Legislative Assembly from the Rohilkhand-Kumaon divisions, a constituency which I have been representing for the last ten years. In face of our intimate relations of a long-standing which Mr. Shaukat Ali has referred in his statement, it was least expected that he would ever think of contesting my seat and would go to the length of rushing to the press without private consultation with me. It is evident that in these days of division of work every person cannot be expected to be master of all. Different persons are suited for different jobs. Mr. Shaukat Ali has long devoted himself to mass movements and collection of funds and can legitimately claim to have gained prominence in these directions. The prosaic and exacting task of dealing with intricate constitutional problems and serious legislative measures ought to be left to those who have established their position after gaining some experience and making great sacrifices. Like Mr. Gandhi and Dr. Ansari Mr. Shaukat Ali is more suitable for general work outside the Assembly and it would not be proper on his part to think of treading upon a ground the ups and downs of which he has never fathomed before. Mr. Shaukat Ali has often said he is dying for peace. If he really means what he says I hope and trust he will not disturb the atmosphere of peace and harmony by fighting against his old friends and comrades.—"Leader."

COMBATING ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC

League Of Nations' Committee's Plans

The League of Nations Committee for combating the illicit drug traffic is engaged in a constant struggle to keep up with the most recent inventions and up-to-date methods of traffickers. At its last session, it recommended to the Governments, and this recommendation has now been drawn to their attention through a circular letter from the Secretary-General, that they should consdier the question of the smuggling of narcotic drugs by air in the light of the remarks made by the United States representative at the last session of the Committee.

Mr. Fuller, the American representative, whose remarks were attached to the circular letter, is quoted as follows from the Minutes of the Opium Committee:

"He would suggest an enquiry into the methods of combating illicit traffic by air, such as the establishment of aeroplane patrols. According to the experience gained in America, such patrols were essential.

"He hoped that the subject would be thoroughly discussed and that the discussion would bring out valuable information in regard to methods developed in Europe, where such extensive use is made of aeroplanes, to prevent and to discover smuggling by air.

SMUGGLING BY AIR

"In investigating this question, a distinction should be made between regular air lines and private aeroplanes. As regards the former, the problem did not differ essentially from smuggling by steamer or by rail. There were not many hiding-places on the aeroplanes employed in regular services to the United States and the seizures effected had involved mainly articles carried by the stewards or the screw or by passengers on their persons or in luggage. Moreover, the established lines, for the sake of their reputation, did their best to prevent smuggling by their aircraft.

"Private planes, on the other hand, offered very great opportunities for smuggling light articles which could be packed into a small space. The usual procedure was as follows: the aeroplane cleared, for instance, from a regular Canadian airport with a legitimate cargo and started on the regular route for the United States. When out of sight, it descended at some place where the contraband cargo was held in readiness. It then proceeded across the Frontier to a place agreed on for the delivery of the contraband and subsequently returned to Canada, where it flew as conspicuously as possible on the regular route. The only way to combat this was by means of aeroplane patrols. He added that, so far as Canada was concerned, the smuggling of drugs was probably from the United States to Canada.

"A difficulty in this method of combating the traffic was that, when an aeroplane was pursued by a patrol, if it were smuggling to the United States, it would land on the Canadian side of the frontier and 'vice versa.' The United States Government had therefore mad an informal arrangement with the Canadian Government for patrol planes to carry, when possible, officers of both Governments, so that they could arrest smugglers os either side of the frontier.

"Under United States laws aeroplanes found to be engaged in smuggling could be confiscated. The first American air-patrol unit had been started in Texas some two years previously with aeroplanes seized in this manner. But, though the equipment cost nothing, the operation was somewhat expensive. The unit had succeeded in making a number of seizures and had in some cases pursued smugglers for 200 miles. In each case, the seizures had involved contraband liquor. When aeroplanes were pursued, the first thing they would throw overboard would be drugs, in view of their light weight, the small space which they occupied and the heavy penalties imposed on this traffic.

FIVE PLANES SEIZED

"In addition to the unit in Texas, units had been established at San Diege (California), Seattle, Buffalo and Miami. In the twelve months ending June 30th, 1932 thirty-five aeroplanes had been seized, most of which were smuggling liquor. In the year ending June 30th, 1933 thirty aeroplanes had been seized. Up to the present, no narcotics had been seized, but the authorities were convinced that this was one of the methods used for the illicit traffic in drugs.

"The control was very close, but was difficult to put into effect, since the clandestine landings of planes were usually made at night in out-of-the-way places, where they passed unnoticed."

The Right To Strike

Important U. S. A. Judgment

Last week's decision of New Jersey's highest tribunal, the Court of Errors and Appeals, upholding the right to workers to strike and picket peacefully, is of unusual significance for two reasons. It reveals, in the first place, the extraordinary abuse to which the injunction is put in labour cases—an abuse that the N.R.A. has done little to offset and, in some instances, has actually aggravated. And it demonstrates again the utter inadequayc of present legislation to protect workers from reactionary judges in the lower state courts.

The New Jersey ruling holds that Vice-Chancellor John J. Fallon was "clearly in error" in granting the Bayonne Textile Corporation a temporary injunction against officials and members of the American Federation of Silk Workers, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labour. When the Bayonne company applied for an injunction last September, is employees, under the leadership of the A.F. of L., had gone on strike to unionize the plant. In an amazing opinion, Vice-Chancellor Fallon declared that to strike or picket for this purpose was illegal. "Unionization," he said, "is not a lawful object of a strike. . . . The federal Recovery Act does not warrant interference by persons other than employees—by intermeddlers such as organizers..... Collective bargaining must be the result of mutual individual action by both."

DISTORTION OF RECOVERY ACT.

To distort more completely the plain meaning of the Recovery Act would be difficult. And the higher court has now frankly said so. Section 7a, its opinion points out, "confers on employees the right to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, which connotes the right to strike." To prohibit peaceful picketing and striking, in line with Vice-Chancellor Fallon's reasoning, would "emasculate and devitalize" this provision. "The right to strike," the Court observed, "includes the right to use peaceable and lawful means to induce present employees and expectant employees to join the ranks." Taking up another point in the injunction, which held that arbitration must be confined to members of the striking employees the Court declared that this would have the effect, in practice, of outlawing the A.F. of L., a perfectly legal labour organization, and would prevent workers from affiliating their "individual unions with a body organized to promote the common aims and purposes." These remarks are, to be sure, no more than ordinary common sense. But it is part of the irony of our present judicial system that one is forced to hail the opinion as an "enlightened" one—even though it comes some eight months too late to be of any value to the workers at the Bayonne plant.

APPEAL VALUELESS

It is precisely this long delay in appeal that makes possible the gross misuse of the injunction. For it is the lower state courts that pass on the bulk of industrial disputes and it is the lower justices who have virtually a free rein in issuing temporary injunctions. It is well known that they frequently issue them on flimsy and inadequate grounds—sometimes on nothing more than the unsubstantiated complaint of an employer that his business is being adversely affected by labour activities. Commenting on "Injunctions Since the N.R.A.," The Yale Law Journal reported in its February issue that "the N.R.A. has been totally unsuccessful in impelling these tribunals, traditionally unsympathetic to labour, even to follow the policies enunciated by the superior courts of their states. This contrast is most marked in the doctrines laid down by the lower and higher courts in New York. The Court of Appeals has consistently held to a "hands off" policy, but the lower courts have issued some of the most stringent injunctions—even against peaceful picketing. And though it is apparent that many of the temporary injunctions issued would later be thrown out of court on appeal, the fact remains that they seldom are appealed. The time involved in obtaining a court review renders that review valueless, even if it is favourable; for meanwhile the strike has usually been broken and the strikers' morale undermined.

JURY TRIAL FOR ALLEGED VIOLATION.

What is clearly needed is state legislation similar to the Norris-legislation similar to the Norris-La Guardia Anti-Injunction Act. Such state laws would permit the lower courts to enjoin only acts of specific fraud and violence. They would prohibit the issuance of temporary injunctions on mere affidavits. Even more important, they would assure a jury trial for all alleged violations. This would prevent the injustice that has recently taken place in Red Bank, New Jersey, where five clothing workers were sent to jail for peaceful picketing—for violating an injunction almost identical with the one the Court of Errors and Appeals has now declared invalid. Two of these workers, serving ninety-day sentences, are still in jail. Since 1931, ten states have enacted general labour-injunction laws. It is only with this form of protection at the very beginning of a labour dispute that the rights of workers to organize, strike and picket peacefully can have reality.—"New Republic."

FREE HOSTEL FOR WIDOWS & ORPHANS

Sir C. Setalvad Performs Opening Ceremony

On Saturday evening, Bombay North witnessed the pleasant function of opening of a New Boarding Hostel built by the Trustees of the Sha Hurgowan Anandji Desai Charities, at Matunga (G. I. P.), for the accommodation of students, widows and orphans, who, after the admission into the Hostel, will be maintained and educated the Charity Funds.

The opening ceremony was performtd by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. A large gathering including ladies was present. Of those present were Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, and Messrs. I. H. Taunton (Municipal Commissioner), A. M. Khajiji, Sir H. P. Dastur (Chief Presidency Magistrate), Messrs. M. A. Master, Mohamed Suleman Kassum Mitha, Mohanlal Desai and C. N. Kanuga.

On the motion of Rao Sahib Maganlal D. Khakhar, one of the trustees, seconded by Mr. Pranjiwandas Mohandas, Sir Chimanlal was voted to the chair.

The report of the administration and history of the Trust were then read by Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri, the Chairman.

In the course of his address the Chairman said that the donor, Sha Hurgowan Anandji Desai, a Kapole Bania by caste, left a will in 1860 providing for the Charity Trust.

After the High Court had instituted proceedings against the executors of the Trust, the Trust was instituted only in 1878 and after some more court proceedings in 1910, the Trust was reconstituted in 1912 when the funds amounted then to Rs. 65,000. The funds by 1933 had swelled to 3 lakhs, out of which Rs. 68,00. were now spent over the present Hostel Building. The balance of funds amount to Rs. 2,56,000. Besides, the Trust now hold four new properties, the total income being Rs. 67,000 an increase of Rs. 32,000 since 1910.

Between 1912 and 1933 the Trust spent 3-1|4 lakhs over the mainttnance and education of students at the rate of Rs. 50-55 p.m. per head.

The President then declared the Hostel open and in a speech congratulated the Trustees on their good work for the vrogress of the Charity Administration.

Mr. Manilal Desai, the Secretary of the Trust, thanked the President and the visitors and the function terminated.

The function came to a close with refreshments offered to the visitors.

DWAJA-DANDA DISPUTE

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, June 2.

The following eight gentlemen are appointed by the Swetamber Jains to put in proper evidence and proofs before the Commission appointed by Mewar State Udalpur in respect of the dispute about Dwaja-Danda of Shri Keshariaji:

Sheth Sarabhai Dahyabhai, Sheth Pratapshinh Moholalbhai, Sheth Chimanlal Lalbhai, Vakil Chandrakant Chhotalal, Babu Tajbahadursinhji, Babu Bahadursinhji Singhi, Sheth Narottamdas Jaithabhai, and Gulabchandji Dhadha.

The above names have been forwarded by Sheth Anandji Kalianji to Mehkma Khas, Udaipur, on May 29.

RECTIFYING "DISTORTED VERSIONS"

"Authentic Facts" Of Trouble At Singareni Collieries

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) June 2.

Distorted versions have appeared in the Press with regard to the labour trouble at Singareni Collieries, in consequence of which 7,000 labourers have downed tools on the morning of the 24th May.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the Collieries are owned by an English company, working under a licence from the Nizam's Government, and that its Managing Agents are Messrs. Best and Co. of Madras. The following are authentic facts of the trouble obtained from Mr. S. V. Naik, labour leader, Hyderabad, who has at the request of the strikers intervened with the authorities:—

The grievances of the workers are:—(1) There are no old-age pensions, and no Provident Fund. (2) the number of working days has been reduced from 22 to 18. (3) instead of three shifts, as formerly, there are now only two; (4) The wages, especially for the coal-cutters, have been reduced by about 50 per cent.

WORKERS' DEMANDS

The workers demand the following:—

(1) The restoration of the former rates of wage; (2) the company should contribute towards the Provident Fund; (3) Bonus amount to one month's salary each year should be paid; (4) the employees injured by an accident should receive compensation, and if the accident proves fatal, their dependents should be paid a pension; (5) service should not be terminated without one month's previous notice; (6) employees' children should be given preference in entertaining in service; (7) there should be three shifts of work as formerly, and not two.

GENERAL MANAGER'S NOTICE

The General Manager of the Collieries put up a notice on May 25, to the following effect:—

(1) The strikers should resume work unconditionally; (2) they should express regret for their action; and (3) they should give an assurance that they would not repeat the "trouble."

The Company also added that no discussion would be permitted on the most important grievance, namely, the reduction in wages, and warned the strikers that if they did not resume work by May 26 the Company would reserve to themselves the right to have the work started in any manner they considered fit.

NO SURRENDER

The strikers did not surrender to the threat, and replied that before they could resume work they wanted an assurance that their grievances would be settled. Getting annoyed the Management wired for help, and the Talukdar (Collector) of Warrangal District, in which the Colleries are situated, the District Superintendant of Police with 300 reserve police, Mr. R. C. Iyengar, Deputy Director-General of the District Police, and Mr. G. W. Benton, Director, C.I.D. rushed to the scene and are still at Singareni.

Mr. D. T. Rao, Chief Vice-President of the Nizam's State Railway Employees' Union, who was sent for by the workers, is also on the spot. Mr. S V Naik, who at the request of the strikers has opened negotiations with the General Manager of the Colleries and their Managing Agents, has not received any reply to his representation. The sitution of strike has been peaceful. The strikers are determined that they will not yield until their legitimate grievances are redressed.—United Press.

CAPT. DYER PROGRESSES

Eye Not Injured

SIMLA, June 3.

Captain C. F. Dyer, who was wounded in the recent skirmish in Waziristan, is progressing satisfactorily. It is not true that his eye is injured. He was wounded in the mouth and his jaw was fractured by gun-shot. He also received a gunshot wound in the upper part of his right thigh.—A.P.

Depressed Classes Conference At Jubbulpore?

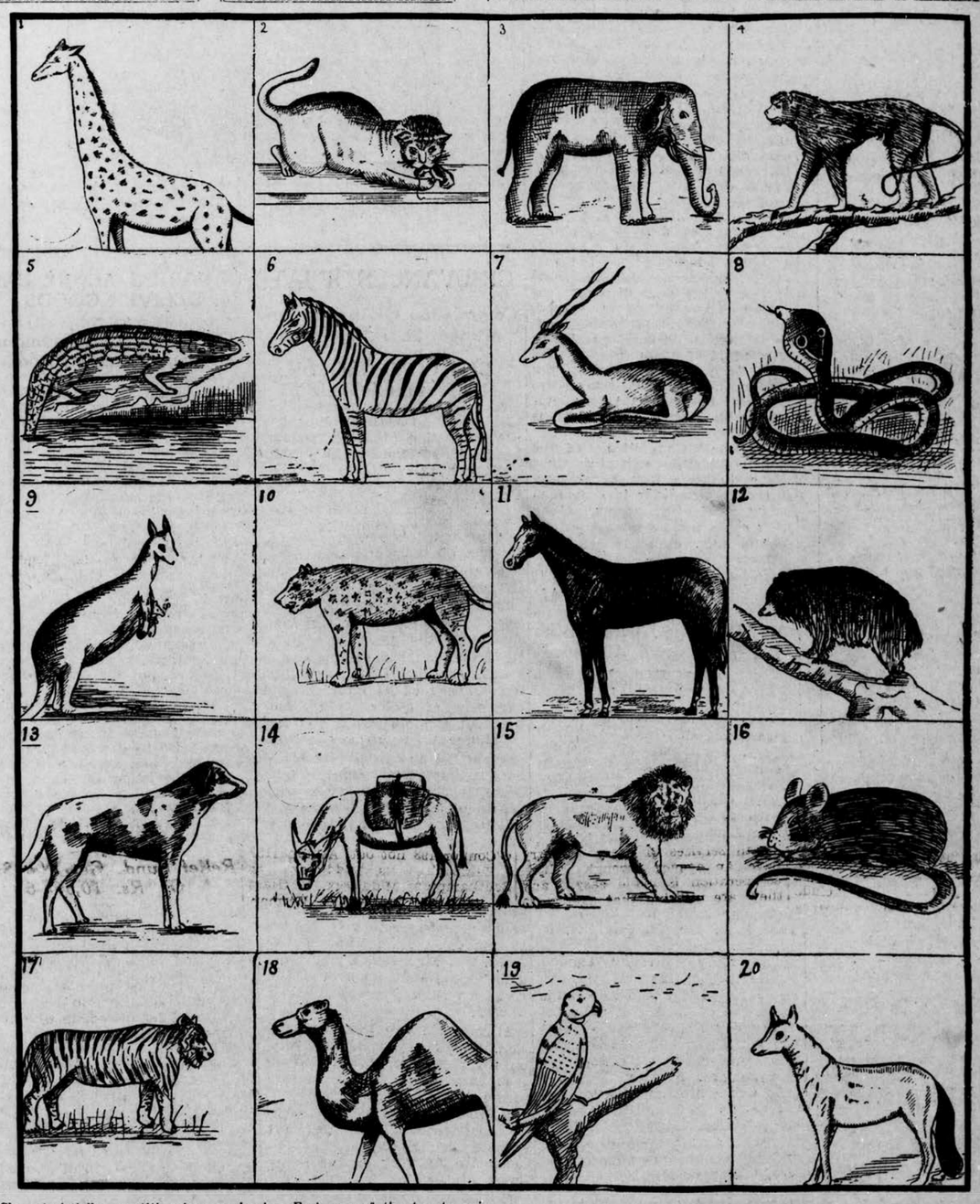
JUBBULPORE, June 3.

At a meeting of the Backward and Depressed Classes Association held under the presidentship of Mr. Durga Prasad, it was resolved to hold conferences of the Central Provinces and All-India Backward and Depressed Classes Associations at Jubbulpore in September next.

A Sub-committee was formed at the meeting to carry out the proposal.—(United Press.)

"CHARACTERISTICS" COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	AND
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200 CONSOLATION PRIZES.



"Characteristic" competition is very simple. Each one of the twenty animals has its own peculiar characteristic. For instance a Giraffe has a long neck. You have therefore to fill No. 20 of the clues given against No. 1 of the illustration in the coupon. To make the competition simple to our readers the full list of all the clues is also given.

RULES

1. After you have selected the right characteristic for the creatures illustrated, enter only the NUMBER of the clue, against the Number of illustration as shown in the coupon. "Do not Enter the Words of the Clue."

2. When you have filled in all the clues, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps and post your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

(3) Each cover must bear the name and address of the competitor, stating the number of entries enclosed.

(4) Competitors may submit any number of entries, providing a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

(5) Local competitors, may if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

(6) Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

(7) All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 15TH JUNE, 1934, closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

(8) Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

(9) In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors.

(10) All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

(11) This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar". The prizes will be announced on the 27th June, 1934.

LIST OF CLUES

1. KING OF THE JUNGLES
2. SPOTTED
3. LAYS EGGS BUT NOT A BIRD
4. USED FOR TRANSPORT
5. DANGEROUS TO LIFE
6. ENEMY OF RATS
7. STRIPED
8. ACCOMPANIES MADARIES OR NATCHWALAS
9. DELICATE AND SWIFT
10. VERY SLY
11. WORSHIPPED BY HINDUS
12. BEAST OF BURDEN
13. LIVES UNDERGROUND
14. MAN'S FRIEND
15. CARRIES ITS YOUNG WITH IT
16. SHIP OF THE DESERT
17. IMITATES
18. IMMENSE STRENGTH
19. MOVES WITH BOUNDS, FOUND ONLY IN ONE COUNTRY
20. LONG NECK.

ENTRY COUPON

No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.	No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.
1	20	11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Closing Date 15th June 1934

MOST THRILLING ANIMAL PICTURE EVER SCREENED
REAL & GENUINE

SEE

Asia's fiercest jungle beasts clash in mortal combat . . . knowing one law, *"Kill or be killed!"*

DEVIL TIGER

Directed by
CLYDE E. ELLIOTT
director of
"BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE"
Story by James O. Spearing. Edited by Truman Talley

Featuring:
MARION BURNS
KANE RICHMOND
HARRY WOODS
AH LEE
REMO SATAN
(The Devil Tiger)

AT ROXY
TO-NIGHT: 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CALCUTTA PORT & LABOUR SUPPLY

Bengal Chamber's Appeal To Govt. To Invite Tenders For Contract

The Secretary of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce in the course of a letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Marine Department Calcutta, says:—

The Committees of the Bengal National and the Indian Chambers of Commerce have to draw your attention to the system followed by the Calcutta Port Commissioners in regard to labour contract for handling cargo. The Port Commissioners have a contract with Messrs. Bird & Co., which has been in force for over forty years and has been in operation without inviting any tender.

During the last four years, the Indian Port Commissioners including the representatives of the Chambers and of the Corporation of Calcutta have urged that tenders should be invited for the labour contract of the Port Commissioners in order to obtain competitive rates. In a representation addressed to the Port Commissioners dated 21st February, 1934, the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce suggested that considerable economy in expenditure could be effected if tenders are invited from firms of contractors for labour supply and competitive rates are obtained. As the contract with Messrs. Bird & Co. is terminable at three months' notice, the Committee of the Indian Chamber suggested that the earliest possible opportunity should be taken for inviting tenders for labour supply if the work could not be carried on departmentally.

RENOWNED MUSLIM MISSIONERY DEAD

Qazi Sarfaraz Hussain Who Thrilled British Audience

(From A Correspondent)
DELHI, June 2.

Qazi Sarfaraz Husain, a renowned Muslim missionery in foreign countries died to-day. He belonged to a respectable family of Qazis having high position at Mughal courts.

Born at Delhi in 1867, educated at an Arabic school and Aligarh College, he won the Cambridge Speaking Prize in 1889. He visited Japan in 1905 to represent Islam in the Conference of the Religions of the World, visited England in 1914 for Islamic propaganda.

The "Daily Mirror," London, commenting on his first thrilling lecture which resulted in the conversion of an English lady into Islam remarked a campaign to convert England into Islam has begun under the leadership of Qazi Sarfaraz Hussain.

He was a prominent writer and author of English and Urdu books. Many Muslim institutions of Delhi were closed as a mark of respect and funeral prayers were offered in the Jumma Masjid.

Mrs. Parvatibai Bapurao Borawke, President of the 8th session of the Kshatriya Mali Mahila Conference held on 27th May.

GRIEVANCES OF JATS

Commission Of Inquiry Instituted, Says Mr. Webb

BUT COMPOSITION UNSATISFACTORY?

JAIPUR, June 2.

A deputation of about 200 Jats headed by Mr. Deva Singh Bochhlia, Secretary of the Jat Panchayat, Sikarwati, waited upon Mr A. W. T. Webb, the newly appointed Senior Officer of Sikar, and presented him with a memorandum of their grievances.

At the outset Mr. Webb announced that he had been empowered by the Rao Rajaji Bahadur of Sikar to look into the demands of the aggrieved Jats. He informed that a Commission of Inquiry had been instituted with himself as its President and consisting of Major Malik Mohammad Hussain Khan, Officer in charge of Police and Jails, Captain Lal Singh, Military Member, Thakur Sheo Bux Singh, Home Member and four representatives of Jats, out of whom two will be nominated and two elected.

Mr. Webb stated that he accepted the saying that where there was much smoke, there must be some fire. The Jats no doubt levelled several charges against the administration of Sikar, but Mr. Webb could not help feeling that some of them had been painted in far too lurid colours.

After about two hours' discussion, the deputationists withdrew on the assurance of Mr. Webb that their cases will be given consideration by the Commission, and that the Jats should repose full confidence in him. He informed that the Commission will commence its work on the realization of the land revenue yet due from a certain number of Jats.

The Jats did not appear to have been satisfied with the composition of the Commission, as they wanted that all the four Jats on it should be elected by them. It is learnt that the Jats are shortly going to hold a meeting at Jhunjnu in this connection. A Panchayat has also been arranged at Bosana for this purpose.—United Press.

OVER CROWDING IN MADRAS CITY

MADRAS, June 2.

According to the census conducted recently by the Madras Corporation a great many houses of the city are overcrowded.

It is revealed that the city has 4,470 houses and huts with a total number of 71,380 inmates. 2,588 houses are without water taps and 2,256 houses are without latrines. Mylapore is the least congested division in the Park Town, 2,771 people living in 23 houses.

Commenting on the fact, the "Madras Mail" recommends that overcrowding should be made a punishable offence.—United Press.

RELIEF TO GUJARAT PEASANTS

Work Commenced

(From Our Correspondent).
AHMEDABAD, June 2.

The Committee appointed to give relief to Gujarat peasants has already started giving relief to the farmers. Bullocks and implements have been already supplied to some farmers. Money is urgently needed. At least a sum of rupees one lac is necessary for supplying immediaee relief.

CONGRESS ALONE CAN DELIVER GOODS

Questions In Commons About Bombay Strike

The special correspondent of "Vividha Vritta," a local Marathi weekly, in the course of his weekly despatch to that journal writes under date London, May 26 that Sir Oswald Mosley's Blackshirts in England are getting restive and there is every possibility of their forming a vigorous political party by the time of General Election of 1936.

The opportunism of the Congress Democratic Party is greatly amusing the political circles here. Although Mr. Kelkar's name did appear in the Press here sometime back, the statesmen whose opinion really matters know fully well that it is Dr. Ansari and his Swaraj Party who alone will deliver the goods.

The correspondent understands that the Labour Party in Parliament is going to ask a series of questions to the Secretary of State for India and try to elucidate information in connection with the Bombay Textile Strike.

"The Evening Standard" has published some interetsing news about the Nawab of Rampur who is coming here by special Airplane from Paris. It is said that the Nawab is a University scholar and has made a deep comparative study of his own religion, Islam, and other Faiths of the world. It is said that the Nawab is going to pay an unofficial visit to the Premier's place Lossiemouth. He has engaged a luxurious suite of rooms in the Hyde Park Hotel for his young wife and 27 people who are accompanying him here.

The Press here understands that the Report of the Joint Select Committee will not be out before the middle of July. The Chairman, Lord Linlithgow, is engaged in drafting the general outline of the report. He is compiling in the form of a draft document the general opinions of his fellow members which, it is expected, will come up before the Committee for final consideration next week.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT CHEATING

Silver Coins With Coating Of Gold?

JUBBULPORE, June 3.

Visiting the shop of a goldsmith named Mahulal, on April 14 Jalkan is alleged to have presented him two gold mohurs stating that they were for sale. The bargaining over, the price was fixed at Rs. 33 each, the goldsmith, however, prior to paying over the purchase price, subjected the mohurs to a test, which revealed the coin to be of silver with a coating of gold.

The police were sent for and arrested the accused, who yesterday was challaned in the court of Mr. V. B. Joshi, First Class Magistrate. Jubbulpore, on a charge of attempt at cheating.—(United Press.)

FIRST KUNBI GIRL TO PASS MATRIC

(From Our Correspondent).
RAJKOT, June 2.

Of the eleven candidates that were sent up for the last Matriculation Examination from Sheth G. T. High School for Girls, 5 have come out successful. Thus the percentage of success among all the five local High Schools is the greatest. One noticeable feature of this result is that Miss Dhiraj Nanji Patel, the first Kunbi girl also passes.

ADVANCE OF MONSOON IN ARABIAN SEA?

Current In South Bay Of Bengal Weak

POONA, June 3.

The monsoon current is South Bay of Bengal remains weak but signs are noticeable for an advance monsoon in Southeast Arabian Sea. Thunderstorms caused widespread rain in Burma, Assam, Mysore and local rain in Orissa and southeast Madras with a few falls in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Deccan and the Malabar. Scattered thundershowers or duststorms occurred in Rajputana, the west United Provinces and Kashmir. The day temperature remains above normal in the Central Provinces and North Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Kyaukpyu one and half, Akyab and Yamethin one, Mergui, Rangoon and Myitkyina half, Cherrapunji fifteen, Dibrugarh and Silchar four, Borga two, Alasore one and half, Tezpur and Dubri three quarters, Chaibasa half, Chandbali, Bikaner quarter, Mysore, Calicut and Salem one, Bijapur, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bangalore Mercara and Coonoor half, Gadag and Palamcottah quarter.

Forecast: Thunderstorm and—rain will be fairly widespread in Malabar, Mysore and south Deccan and extend to North Deccan and occur locally in Burma and north-east India. Scattered thunder showers are also likely to occur in the north-west Frontier Provinces, Kashmir, and North Punjab and the West United Provinces with local duststorms in Rajputana and the Punjab.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about one thousand four hundred and thirty-five miles away with its epicentre apparently at Chindwin Valley in North Burma along the border of the Manipur State was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at eleven hours twenty-nine minutes I.S.T. on Saturday June 2.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Bombay June 3.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of June 3:

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.023 inches.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.9 degrees.

Tebperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.7 degrees 1.9 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.9 degrees 1.0 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 74 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m.—S.W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 141 miles.

Earthquake report—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1435 miles away with its epicentral region apparently in the Chindwin Valley in North Burma along the border of Manipur State was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 11 hours 29 minutes I.S.T. on Saturday, the 2nd June 1934.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 87.8 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.99 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.77 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) June 2.

"During the last three months there have been 2454 attacks and 1,197 deaths from smallpox in Hyderabad" says an official communique which adds that the ravages of the disease call for serious attention from the public and the press in furthering a strenuous campaign in favour of vaccination.

The communique proceeds: "There still remains much public resistance to adopting this simple and very efficient precaution. The importance of urging the people to have recourse to vaccination cannot, therefore, be overemphasised."

The communique further states that cerebro-spinal Meningitis which broke out in Hyderabad some weeks ago, has fortunately made no headway in the State as there have been only fifteen cases in the past three months.—A. P.

B.O.2

"SECRETS"

"But you can't deny she has a beautiful complexion".

"Yes, but she pretends to use nothing. And yet last Birth-day she gave me a beautiful pot with a real silver lid. I am sure it was OATINE."

"Oh that lovely pot on your dressing table! I admired it so much. I shall begin using Oatine at once and get one of my own."

Save your Oatine coupons and get the solid silver lid.
Six small coupons or three large and Re. 1 for small lid
Six large coupons or 12 small and Re. 1|8 for large lid.
These lids are heavy silver, hall marked, and do not bear the name of Oatine. They are valuable and attractive ornaments on any dressing table.

OATINE CREAM— For regular nightly massage.
OATINE SNOW— The daylight vanishing Cream.
OATINE SOAP— For Beauties, Brides and Babies.

THE OATINE Co., Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

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"Amco" means increased efficiency—longer life — reduced running cost.

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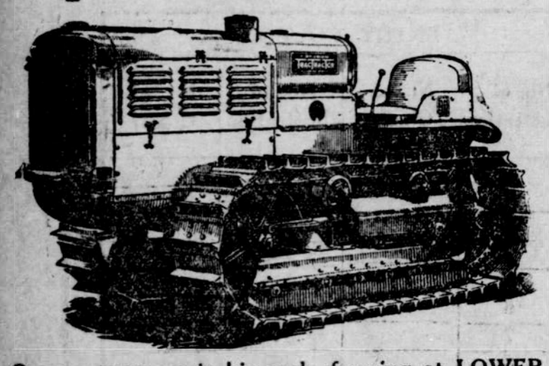

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

BOHRA REFORMERS CAMPAIGN

To Mobilise Public Opinion Against Speculation

SIDHPUR, June 3.

An intensive campaign has been started by the Bohra reformers at Sidhpur to eradicate some deep-seated social evils in the community. Besides stimulating public opinion against indulgence in speculation in "American futures" with its ruinous consequences, the Bohra reformers have taken on themselves to check the profiteering tactics of dealers in vegetables who buy them very cheap from illiterate growers and sell them at prohibitive rates.

The reformers would likewise concert measures to bring down the high charges at present demanded by barbers, washermen and others having a virtual monopoly of their respective crafts. No fewer than Rs. 1,000 are being paid by the Bohra community at Sidhpur for having the Baroda State income-tax forms duly filled in by professional scribes who fleece the illiterate folk in drafting applications, telegrams, etc.

A volunteers' corps would presently be called into existence by the Bohra reformers to render such services to their co-religionists gratuitously.—United Press.

WHITE LEPROSY
GAURANTEED CURE.
Plcase ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishak Vad 7, 1990.
Muslim: Safar 21, 1353.
Parsi: Deh 1, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 13m.
High Water: 4-49; 17-22.
Low Water: 10-32.

King-Emperor's Birthday, public holiday, banks closed.

King-Emperor's Birthday Parade, Garrison Parade Ground, Colaba, 7-30 a.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. Basil Francis Gomes and family thank the Reverend fathers, relatives and friends for their kind expressions of sympathy, letters of condolence and floral tributes in their sad bereavement and regret their inability to thank them individually.

REQUIEM MASS.

Monday 11th instant, being month's mind of late Clara Esperanca Gomes, sister of Mr. Basil Francis Gomes, there will be a Requiem Mass at 7 a.m. (S.T.) at St. Blase Church, Amboli, Andheri.

Relatives and friends please accept this as the only intimation.

OBITUARY.

KOTHARE—Mrs. Kashibai alias Anandibai, wife of Dr. A. P. Kothare, died at 12 midnight on Sunday (3rd instant). The funeral will start from 333, Thakurdwar, at 9 a.m. to-day.

MANDVI ARYA SAMAJ.

To-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. in Mandvi Arya Samaj (Masjid Bunder Road), Reverend Swami Omkar Sachidananda Maharaj will deliver a public lecture on the "Importance of Prana".

THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

A public lecture by Ervad Khurshed Shapoorji Daboo will be given in Gujrati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, (French Bridge, Chowpatty) to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. on "Philosophy of Action—and Destiny".

SANTA CRUZ CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY.

The second annual general meeting of the Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Santa Cruz N. A. C. Building to consider the balance sheet, etc. Dr. Narielwala will preside on that occasion.

MASKATI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The number of out patients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary and also Labour Cases in the Bai Nematoolabai Maskati Maternity Home at Kurwa Road of Surat in the month of May is: men 3293; women 2841; children 3067 and labour 12 making a total of 9213 patients.

THE S. N. D. T. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

The S. N. D. T. College for women re-opens after the Summer Vacation on June 11. Students who have passed the Entrance Examination of the Indian Women's University or of any other recognised University will be admitted. There will be F. Y. Arts, S. Y. Arts and G. A. classes held in the morning from 7-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. The College Office will remain open in the morning between 8-30 and 9-30 a.m. for admission of new students.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL: "Queen Christina". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY: "Devil Tiger". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "The Most Dangerous Game". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "Reunion in Vienna". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "Sitting Pretty". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Sorrell and Son". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END: "Gunsundari". Time as usual.
MINERVA: "Bengali Chandidas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Educated Wife". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE: "Eskimo". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD: "Get that Girl". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR: "Bird of Paradise". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER-TALKIE: "Bag-e-Meeser". Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR: "The Mad Genius". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

6-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin.
6-30 p.m. Northern Studio Orchestra.
7-15 p.m. Derby Winners, a sports talk by the Duke of Portland.
7-20 p.m. Sonata recital.
8 p.m. Trooping the Colour: celebration in London of the birthday of His Majesty the King, with a commentary by Major J. B. S. Bourne-May.
9-10 p.m. B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.
9-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
9-45 p.m. Gramophone records.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM HIGH SCHOOL

Of the 19 boys sent up by the Anjuman-i-Islam High School for the Matriculation Examination this year 16 have come out successful. The percentage of passes comes to over 84 as against 47 of the University.

"MILITANT WORKERS LEAGUE."

At the meeting of the Bombay textile workers held on the 3rd of June an organization named "Militant Workers' League," was formed. The main object of the League is declared to be giving the workers training in the working class movements and the political significance of their day-to-day struggle. Mr. Madan Shetty was elected at a General of the League.

CITY COLLEGE MADRAS.

The prospectus "Bright Careers" issued by the City College, Madras should serve as an eye-opener to many a parent and make them see the bright prospectus opened out to their sons if only they take the right path, leading off the beaten track.

This institution gives coaching for the following courses also by Post:

Matriculation (Bombay, Madras and U.P.).

Advocate's Examination (Bombay).

LL.B. Degree Examination (London University at Colombo).

CONVICT DIES IN J. J. HOSPITAL.

Narayen Ganesh, a prisoner, serving a short sentence in the Arthur Road Prison, who was removed to the J. J. Hospital due to illness died on Saturday evening.

An inquest will be held on Monday. It appears the deceased was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 25, or, in default, one month's hard labour by the Third Presidency Magistrate on May 15.

NO VOTER AT POLLING BOOTH

Officers Sit With Folded Hands At Bombay Council Bye-Election

(From Our Correspondent.)
GHATKOPAR, June 2.

For the first time the polling booth situated at the local municipal office for the bye-election to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts non-Muslim Rural constituency has been faced with a unique situation, when not a single voter turned up to exercise his right. It presented a deserted appearance and the polling officers had to do nothing but sit with folded hands.

Of the two candidates Messrs Daulatrao J. Zunzarrao and P. V. Patil, Mr. Patil has declared his intention not to contest the election. The result is a forgone conclusion.

OBSTRUCTED MILL WORKERS

Labour Leader And Six Strikers Fined

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, Saturday.

Judgment was delivered this afternoon by the Resident Magistrate, Kurla, in the case in which Madan R. Shetty, a Bombay Labour leader, and six other strikers are charged with obstructing operatives of the Swadeshi Mills going to work on May 15 last.

The accused were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20/ each or in default seven days' hard labour.

Shetty applied for time to pay the fine, while the rtmaining accused preferred jail.

CO-OPERATION IN SATARA

Progress During Year

(From A Correspondent)
SATARA, June 2.

The general meeting of Societies affiliated to the Satara Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was held at Satara on Friday last under the presidentship of Prof. V. G. Kale. After the adoption of the annual report of the Bank, in which prominent mention was made of the assistance extended to it by the local bodies in the District, several questions of general importance were taken up for discussion. Among these the most important related to the formulation of a scheme for a Land Mortgage Bank for the Satara District.

Prof. Kale while welcoming the proposal made it clear that agriculturists in the District should not harbour the hope that with the introduction of a scheme of land mortgage credit the problem of rural indebtedness would be solved automatically. This was also emphasised by various other speakers. It was necessary to bear in mind the fact that unless there was a conscious effort on the part of agriculturist to keep himself clear of unproductive debt, indebtedness might again accumulate after old debts had once been redeemed with the aid of a Land Mortgage Bank.

Prof. Kale congratulated the District on the progress which it had made in the sphere of co-operation and expressed the hope that co-operators, would persist in their efforts to organize the agriculturist co-operatively for all his economic needs. Co-operation was educated in business, and it was necessary that all possible attention should be devoted to the inculcation of business habits as, without such habits, co-operative societies would not be in a position to serve the real needs of the agriculturists.

The meeting at Satara was the last of the series of meetings held at various Branches of the Provincial Bank which were presided over among others, by Mr. B. V. Jadhav, M.L.A., Mr. R. B. Shinde, M.L.C., Mr. R. N. Rajadnya and Major Daffle.

LATE RAO SAHEB PENDHARKAR

Rao Saheb D. V. Pendharkar; Assistant Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, died on the afternoon of the 2nd inst. Rao Saheb Pendharker was born in August 1882, and joined G.I.P. Railway in May 1899 in the junior most grade of the subordinate service He gradually worked his way through sheer ability and merit and was promoted to officiate in the Superior Grade in 1924 His service eventually earned him permanent promotion to the gazetted rank in 1931.

International Labour Organisation And Extra-European Countries

In his Report to the International Labour Conference, Mr. Harold Butler, the Director of the International Labour Office, considers at some length the part played by extra-European countries in the work of the Organisation.

He expresses keen satisfaction at the remarkable progress recorded by the Latin-American countries in the matter of ratification of International Labour Conventions during the past year. The list is headed by Nicaragua and Uruguay with 30 ratifications each, followed by Colombia with 24, Argentina with 9, Chile 6 and Venezuela 1; while in Mexico 8 Conventions have been recommended to the competent authority for ratification.

However, the number of ratifications registered by Latin-American countries during the past year is not the only sign of the increasing attention which they are paying to social problems. The 7th session of the Pan-American Conference, which met at Montevideo in December last, allotted a permanent place to them in its discussions. A number of schemes were put forward for the creation of an inter-American organisation for studying social conditions in Latin America or even possibly for the framing of labour Conventions. The need for such an institution was strongly emphasised, but any intention of setting up a rival body to the International Labour Organisation was repeatedly disclaimed. A recommendation was finally adopted in favour of establishing an inter-American institute, the precise functions of which should be determined by the next Pan-American Conference, though reservations were made by the delegations of Brazil, Uruguay and Venezuela, while the United States delegation abstained from voting.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

"The above disussion", Mr. Butler observes, "is of some importance as showing the need for considering whether some social problems could not be more advantageously treated regionally rather than universally. Although the International Labour Organisation is essentially universal in its character, there is nothing in its constitution which debars it from treating particular questions on a regional basis. In fact, the annual Conference already admitted this principle in 1931, when it adopted a resolution recommending the convening of an Asiatic Conference for the discussion of matters of special interest to that continent. For various reasons it has not yet been found possible to organise such a conference, but the Governing Body has approved its being summoned when arrangements convenient to the parties concerned can be made. Indeed, the Office hopes that a suitable opportunity may present itself in the near future. The agenda of such a conference would consist of specifically Asiatic questions.

"It may well be that there are likewise some questions which are distinctively Latin-American in character and which could be more profitably discussed at a special regional conference rather than in the general conference. In any case, it is evident that there is an increasing concern with social problems in Latin America and that the Organisation will be called upon to devote an increasing measure of attention to them. Steps have already been taken to make the Spanish publication of the Office more widely known on the other side of the Atlantic, and it is hoped that the creation of an extra-European Section containing a Latin-American group will contribute to closer relations with a part of the world whose economic and industrial importance is no doubt destined to undergo rapid development."

NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL OFFICE

Mr. Butler fully appreciats the value to the International Labour Office of firtshand experience of the extra-European countries, but as it is clearly impossible for the Director to undertake the amount of travelling which would be necessary to enable him to make direct and frequent contacts with the more distant countries, he thinks it desirable that this duty should be shared by the Assistant-Directors and Chief of Section. Accordingly, visits were made by representatives of the Office to India, Iraq, Persia, Turkey, Canada, Mexico, the United States, China and Japan; and the Report adds: "By these methods a better understanding of the conditions and problems of the non-European countries is now being obtained, and it is proposed to pursue them systematically in the future."

"It is, howeverfi equally important", remarks the Director, "that the overseas countries should be enabled to take a larger share in the work at Geneva. "It is, therefore, very much to be hoped that the enlargement of the Governing Body, from 24 to 32 members, will take place this year as a result of the ratification of the amendment to Article 393.

"Finally, mention should be made of the fact that during the past year the extra-European countries provided their first Chairman of the Governing Body in the person of Sir Atul Chatterjee, whose devoted services to the Office during his long association with it thus reached a culminating point."

U. S. A. And International Labour Organisation

In a chapter of his annual Report to the International Labour Conference, Mr. Harold Butler, the Director of International Labour Office, calls attention to the closer connection that has recently been established with the United States. "The radically changed outlook of the United States on social questions", he remarks, "might have been expected to modify the attitude of reserve which it had hitherto observed towards the Organisation. Though in the past cordial relations with the United States Government had existed and American experts had made valuable contributions to various phases of the Office's work, notably to the Johannesburg Conference on Silicosis in 1930, no official delegation had ever attended the annual Conference." Last June, the United States Government sent four official observers, who were warmly welcomed, since their presence at a time when the Conference was confronted with new and formidable difficulties was considered as an earnest of the spirit animating the vast plans of reconstruction initiated by President Roosevelt. On returning home the delegation presented a very interesting report of their impressions to the Secretary of Labour, including the statement: "We strongly recommend that the United States Government affiliate with the International Labour Organisation at the earliest possible opportunity, and that in the meantime the Government send a delegation to the next Conference in 1934, having in mind representation upon such delegation of two Government members, an employer, spokesman, and a representative of the organised workers."

This recommendation on the part of the delegation was followed by the adoption of a resolution at the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labour, commending the action of the Government in sending official representatives and urging the continuance of this practice "to the end that co-operative relations may be futrher expanded and strengthened".

Commenting on this report, Mr. Butler observes: "The effect that may be given to the recommendation of the delegation is of course a matter which is the exclusive concern of the Government and people of the United States. All that need be said here is that whatever measure of American co-operation may be forthcoming in the future with be all the more valuable on account of the unique experience afforded by the great effort of the industrial reorganisation which is how being so boldly and energetically carried through in the United States."

During his short visit in the autumn, the Director was able to form an idea of the immense work of social reconstruction which had been assumed by the Government and of the fine spirit in which it was being executed. Through his contacts with the Administration he was also made aware of its sympathetic interest in the work of the Organisation, thanks to which he was able to obtain the assistance of a number of American experts on statistics, safety, industrial health and social insurance as members of the Committees dealing with those subjects.

"HIMANI" PROPRIETOR HONOURED

A tea-party was given at 81, Princess Street, Bombay, on Sunday evening in honour of Mr. J. Banerji, Proprietor of the "Himani Soap Works" of Calcutta and a large number of leading soap merchants and provision dealers of Bombay, assembled at the offices of Messrs. Ramjanally Ebrahim and Co., Mysore Soap Agents.

The party then had light refreshments and after spending a pleasant evening, they dispersed.

Baroda, June 3.—The opening ceremony of a Montessori school for children was performed by Mr. Gijubhai Badheka when Mrs. Yasodabai Bhat presided.—United Press.

THANA TRIPLE MURDER CASE

Jury's Verdict Of "Not Guilty"

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, June 2.

Mr. B. K. Dalvi, the Additional Sessions Judge, Thana to-day reserved judgment till Tuesday next, after the jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, in the triple murder trial in which Kamalya Chahu Bhoir, Budhya Charya Madhavi, Yetya Madhu Bhoir, Poha Dukalya and Krishna Padu Thakur stood charged with having murdered Dhondu Malu Gavali, his mistress Jani and his domestic servant Lakshman on the night of September 23 last at Shil village (near Mumbra railway station) in the Kalyan taluka. The accused were further charged with theft of ornaments and abetment thereof. Dagadya Undrya Takur, the sixth accused, died in the hospital, while an undertrial prisoner, on March 29 last. Mahadu Kewaji Kaveri, the seventh accused, had turned an approver.

In the Committing Magistrate's Court as well as in the Sessions Court, the approver, who had before a Magistrate confessed his part in the alleged murders, just after his arrest on January 22, retracted his confession. About 20 witnesses were examined by the Crown, but the prosecution story, which was not corroborated in material particulars, was disbelieved by the Jury, who on theft charge gave an opinion as assessors that the "Vajratika," produced in court was not identified as a gold ornament worn by Jani before her death, and alleged to have been removed by the accused.

After the accused were ordered by the judge to be released on their personal recognisance till final orders were passed on Tuesday, the public prosecutor appleed for detention in custody of the approver, who, in pursuance of the prosecutor's certificate, is to be further charged with murder.

The Additional Sessions Judge said he could not entertain such an application.

BYE-ELECTION TO BOMBAY COUNCIL

Voters Desert Polling Booths

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, June 2.

Inquiries reveal that to-day's bye-election to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts non-Muslim Rural Constituency was totally a dull affair. Out of over 50 polling booths in the two districts, only a few stations received any attention by the voters. At Kurla only thirteen persons exercised their right, while at Thana a little over 100 votes were cast.

There were only two candidates for the seat rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Shankarrao J. Zanzarrao. Owing to a technical difficulty Mr. P. V. Patil was not allowed to withdraw officially his candidature, after 24 hours had elapsed of the scruting of nomination papers.

That Mr. Daulatrao J. Zunzarrao will be returned to the Council is a foregone conclusion.

PREMCHAND IN BOMBAY

The well-known Hindi and Urdu novelist and story-writer, Babu Premchand, is in Bombay and will be in the City for about six months or more in connection with, it is understood, the production of a film.

EDUCATIONAL READJUSTMENT

Where Two Influential Parties Of Japan Agree

TOKYO, (By Mail).

Holding a general meeting of its parliamentary members on Monday afternoon at its headquarters the Seiyukai issued a statement respecting the question of policy agreement with the Minseito.

Mr. Sadao Wakamiya, chief Secretary of the party asked the party members to refrain from individual negotiations with the Minseito members on the question.

In the name of the party the Seiyukai issued the following public statement:—

On August 29, 1933, long before the Government formed its budgetary plan, the President of the Seiyuki met Premier Saito and presented the outline of the Seiyukai's national policies, but the budget bills and other measures submitted by the Government to the 65th Diet session did not come up to the expectation of the Seiyukai, which was deplorable for the welfare of the nation. Realizing that our party must whip the Government into adopting effective measures along the lines suggested by the Seiyukai we suggested to the Minseito in the later stage of the last Diet session that a joint resolution should be issued by the two parties to urge the Government to adopt more effective measures to combat the existing conditions."

"It is not necessary to say that the rice measures, and the thought problems and educational readjustments, items suggested for discussion and agreement, are the urgent and important problems for the Government. At the 65th session of the Diet, the Seiyukai and the Minseito already made a joint statement on the rice question. Also on the question of thought problems and educational readjustments the two parties made a joint statement and resolution at the 64th Diet session. Thus we believe that these two topics are the proper questions for our co-operation.

"The present political situation is most important for the maintenance of the constitutional politics of Japan, and the Seiyukai must proceed bravely on the path of justice, as a perfectly controlled unit for the task of prospecting the constitutional system. In this sense, we do not doubt that the policy agreement between the two parties will contribute to the perfection of the constitutional politics."—"Japan Times."

GUNPOWDER HOUSE ABLAZE

JUBBULPORE, June 3.

A serious fire, resulting in the complete destruction of a house, used for manufacturing gunpowder, broke out at Satna during the week-end.

It appears from the account, that while labourers were engaged in pulverising ingredients for making gunpowder, the powder suddenly burst into flames.

One woman labourer, who was badly burnt was immediately removed to hospital, where she is reported to be progressing satisfactorily.—United Press.

THE NEW ERA SCHOOL
GOWALIA TANK, BOMBAY.

The NEW ERA SCHOOL RE-OPENS on THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 10-30 a.m. as usual after the holidays.

2ND WEEK & STILL GOING STRONG
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The Theatre Magnificent
(Fully Air-Conditioned)
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An M-G-M Picture
THE SOUL-SEARING STORY OF A QUEEN WHO GAVE UP HER THRONE FOR LOVE!

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BOMBAY MONDAY JUNE 4, 1934

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC

Mr. Fuller, the American delegate to the Opium Advisory Commission, declared the other day that the production of opinion in China, four years ago, was seven times that of the rest of the world combined and that it had increased greatly since. This is a very grave charge and the Government of China should not merely publish to the world the truth about the production of opium but also take effective measure to curtail it. The charge may be quite true that that China to-day is producing more opium than all the other countries of the world put together, but knowing as one does the utterly unsettled conditions of that country, one may as well ask of the more stable, "civilised" and "enlightened" countries of the West, which are pointing the accusing finger at the Eastern country what steps they themselves have taken to put an end to the manufacture of, and traffic in, that obnoxious drug within their own territories. It is a matter of painful history how during the last century, opium manufactured in India was forced on China, when that country was prepared to stop all imports of that drug. But the policy of the British Government then and even till recently was that if China produced opium in any quantity, she must put no restrictions whatsoever on the imports of that drug from India. It was only under the pressure of world opinion and also agitation in India herself that in 1936, the Government of India agreed to reduce her exports to China and other Far Eastern countries for other than medical and scientific purposes by 10 per cent. yearly, so as to extinguish them altogether by December 1935. The Government of India have so far abided by their decision and it will be truly a red letter day in the annals of India when this country washes its hands finally of the hateful and immoral traffic.

Misrepresenting India

But, it is not enough if India merely stops her exports to Far Eastern countries. The manufacture of the drug must be strictly restricted to the needs of science and medicine alone and traffic in the drug for any other purpose must be completely disallowed. Public opinion in India has always been overwhelmingly in favour of such a policy. It was a travesty of the truth which the Royal Commission of 1893 uttered when it declared that "the mass of Indian opinion was opposed to prohibition as an unnecessary restriction on individual liberty and interference with established customs and habits." Enlightened opinion all the world over has been demanding the restriction of the uses of opinion to medicinal and scientific purposes only but whenever such a demand was voiced by the representatives of the United States and other Governments at the sittings of the Opium Commission at Geneva, the British and the British-Indian delegates have been among the foremost opponents of such a policy, one of the grounds urged in support of such opposition being the so-called unpreparedness of the people of India to give up the opium-habit! The time is, however, fast coming when the true voice of India will demand to be heard in the Councils of nations, and that voice, one may be quite sure, will tell the world unequivocally that it repudiates entirely the opium policy which has so long been identified with India's name by the British Government.

The Mote And The Beam

If the Western Governments, who are accusing China and other Eastern countries of carrying on extensive traffic in opium, are sincere in their professions of grief at the spread of the evil, they ought first to restrict the production of opium in their own countries and in territories under their control. To produce opium in large quantities for purposes of trade and then to complain of smuggling in neighbouring countries is like running with the hare and hunting with the hounds. One does not know what is the per capita consumption of opium in China to-day but in the United States, which is aghast at the growth of opium production in China, the per capita consumption was declared by an American authority in 1925 to be 36 grains, or double that of India and 12 times that of Great Britain! Before scrutinizing the mote in the eyes of its neighbour the United States Government would do well to mark the beam in its own eyes.

Economic Future At Stake

Speaking at the Bombay Dinner in London on Friday, Sir Frederick Sykes did not "think that in Bombay enlightened public opinion would allow Congressmen to dominate politics." Having been Governor of Bombay for five years it would be an insult to his experience and intelligence to suspect that he was ignorant of the real preferences of public opinion in Bombay. He was obviously—and, as is usual with Britishers—trying to rally against Congress elements the enlightenment of which consists in deriving light from non-Indians and opposing, with constructive statesmanship, national demands and aspiration, Sir Frederick's effort is, however, a tribute to the Congress, emphasised further by his call to Britishers for boldness in meeting the danger, "the risk of Congress capturing Legislatures." Sir Frederick's speech will, doubtless, serve as an encouragement to the Congress.

It also confirms India's claim that the White Paper is designed to save India for Britain and British trade. In this connection Sir Samuel Hoare was more outspoken than Sir Frederick. Speaking at Chelsea the Secretary of State defended the White Paper on the basis of the "incalculable importance" of economic questions to Britain, the Empire—and, of course, India. He was so anxiously concerned about the "economic future of India and its relations with the Empire and with Britain" that he indulged eloquently in a spirited defence of rights of nations to fight for and win freedom. He, however, forgot—the danger to the "economic future" loomed so alarmingly large and all-excluding—that if what he said in reply to the Die-hards were said or acted upon by Indians, it would certainly be a "crime" under Laws and Ordinances promulgated with the express approval of Sir Samuel Hoare himself.

Owners Must Respond

Some weeks have passed since the Bombay Municipal Corporation passed a resolution asking the Government to appoint a Conciliation Tribunal to settle the dispute between the millowners and the strikers. Government have refused to accede to the request on the inept plea that their own fact-finding enquiry is not yet complete. Government having failed to do their duty the Corporation should have appointed a Conciliation Committee of its own to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the dispute. The Mayor of Bombay, who was expected to take a lead in this matter, which vitally affects the well-being of the City, has, unfortunately, failed to do so. The Indian Merchants' Chamber has, therefore, done well to initiate mediation with a view to bring about a settlement of the textile strike. A Sub-Committee of the Chamber met the representatives of the Joint Strike Committee on Saturday and was impressed by the attitude of the Labour spokesmen throughout the discussions. In view specially of the insinuations and accusations indulged in by the spokesman of the millowners, it is particularly gratifying that the President of the Chamber, Mr. Mathuradas Vassanji, should have acknowledged that:

> "The Joint Strike Committee was constituted of members with the necessary sense of responsibility."

The Merchants' Chamber Sub-Committee has been persuaded to undertake to act as mediators and bring the millowners and the Joint Strike Committee together. We have every hope that the millowners will not display the supercilious indifference that has characterised their handling of the grave situation throughout. To spurn this opportunity will amount to self-condemnation and an obvious admission that the strike has been justly called.

S. K. KOLHATKAR

Classic Maratha Playwright And His Contribution To Literature

(By "VIATOR.")

With the passing away at Poona, during the last week, of Mr. Shripad Krishna Kolhatkar, disappears one of the most prominent literary figures of the modern Marathi literature, and the quiet exit on the stage of the Marathi Drama is mainly remarkable in so far as this artist has been responsible for the creation of the modern Marathi theatre and the tradition it has established.

Classic Drama

To the lovers of the Marathi drama and literature, certainly, (and they include a large number of persons who do not speak Marathi, but have patronised the Marathi stage) Kolhatkar's name is associated with a set of plays that have long passed into classic, dramatic literature. Some of us have seen them acted on the stage in our boyhood when, in fact, they occupied a unique position and we still retain the impression they made on us. Not that they are not actable with the same degree of brilliant success that attended their performance in those days; they are, as a matter of fact, as much alive to-day and are bound to sustain their appeal if good actors could stage them.

Dramatic Qualities

The quality, indeed, of Kolhatkar's plays that wins grateful admiration, is the well-organised and structural vitality and all his work was distinguished by a high and happy dramatic sense. Kolhatkar, in effect, one ventures to hope, is destined to occupy a place in the modern Marathi drama that could be second to the great Deval's. The present writer is unable to think amongst Kolhatkar's colleagues of a single name that could be associated with his in regard to the artistic qualities demanded in dramatic composition that aspires to classic fame. It is not merely that Kolhatkar's work was created under a combination of circumstances that favoured and launched it into a successful career. The important success that attended it must rather be referred to the intrinsic merits of his vivacious

(Continued on next page.)

AS USUAL

The Indian people have long ceased taking interest in the Honours' List. The latest of these published to-day will no more interest them than its predecessors did in the past. But it affords a fresh and instructive proof of the self-regarding manner in which the bureaucracy manages to monopolise most of the titles. There are hardly a few of the officials, who have received the Honours, who really deserve them They get them because officialdom has established the convention that they must be honoured. Of the non-officials the less said the better. There are, fortunately, some among them who have rendered meritorious service to their country in various fields of national activity. The most noteworthy instance of this recognition of merit is the Knighthood conferred on Mr. Sorabji Pochkhanawala, one of the ablest bankers and financiers India has produced. Even in his case the honour is a belated one. As our Simla correspondent points out, it was left to the Ceylon Government to recognize his merit before the Government thought fit to do so.

SCANDALOUS

The authorities of the Jodhpur State seem to possess peculiar notions of their obligations. According to the United Press, a public meeting to decide about the nature of a reception proposed to be accorded to Gandhiji when he passes through "en route" to Karachi was banned and forcibly dispersed. The grounds for the action are simply scandalous. Authority, reminiscent of Mr. Stewart of Guntur, has outdone "Law and Order" itself. For it banned the meeting because it had "reasons (sic) to believe that the public of Jodhpur are against the anti-untouchability campaign" and because the convener "had been convicted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act." We wonder if all this was done to please the Paramount Power or to vindicate the claim of Indian States Rulers to autocracy!

PREPARING FOR "NEW DEAL" IN INDIA

Revision Of Ranchi Programme Which Our National Economy Demands & Our Chances Of A Real Reconstruction Of Social Life Postulate

(BY SENEX.)

II.

(We publish below the second of a series of articles dealing with four main topics in regard to the new Policy inaugurated at Patna by the A. I. C. C. viz. (a) the Programme for the Parliamentary wing of the Congress; (b) Organisation and Discipline of that wing; (c) Propaganda and Publicity for the same; and (d) its Personnel, particularly the candiates for election.

The series is a critique of the new move by a sympathiser, a student of world politics, and a good Indian Nationalist. While bringing out some of the weak points, as they strike the writer, in the new move, the series also offers constructive suggestions. which should greatly help those concerned).

Silent On Fundamental Rights

It is not merely in its evasion and indefiniteness that the Ranchi programme is objectionable. Its constructive side is weaker still. True, it has embodied some portions of the Karachi Congress Resolution on the Fundamental Rights of the people; but, strange to say, the most important parts of that Resolution are either avoided or there is a most intriguing silence in that behalf. There is, for instance, no mention of

(a) the Fundamental Rights of Citizenship, e.g., Freedom of the individual, of thought and worship, of association and the Press;
(b) the Nationalisation of key industries, like iron and steel armaments and shipping, as and when built up in the country;
(c) the regulation and control of the banking system, and the ownership and management, as a State concern, of the central Reserve Bank of the country.
(d) nationalisation of all means of transport, road, rail, and rivers.

Misleading Silence

These are very significant omissions, all the more serious because even in such a case as the revision of the Land Tenure and Revenue system, the Ranchi programme observes a most unseasonable and misleading silence. The brunt of the last war for freedom was borne in no small measure by the ryot and the "kisan." Whether it is the Government's revenue, or the Taluqdar's rent, or the Zamindar's kist, the entire system needs radical reconstruction. Our national economy demands it, our hopes for the future necessitate it, our chances of a real reconstruction of social life postulate it. Will the Congress parliamentary wing have nothing to say on these essential points of our struggle for Swaraj? Can it afford to be silent on the question of Adult Franchise, as the Ranchi programme is, even if the present electorate is of propertied classes? And is there no danger of wilful misconstruction of this silence, no risk of a charge of mental reservation against at least some of the spokesmen of the new move, when put into action?

Suggested Amendments

The amendments specifically suggested below will indicate the particular points on which some clearness and explicitness are absolutely necessary.

1. The preamble of the Swaraj party's programme as amended, should read as follows: "The Swaraj Party declares that the guiding principle of the Party is self-reliance in all activities which make for the healthy growth of the Nation and resistance to all vested interests, whether Indian or non-Indian, which impede the nation's progress towards Purna Swaraj, and in giving effect to the said principles, the Party shall adopt the following general programme in accordance with the Congress Resolution on Fundamental Rights passed at the Karachi sessions and as modified by the A. I. C. C. in September, 1931," the amendment being the reference to the Karachi Resolution.

2. The following two articles must be added:

(a) "To secure in the Constitution of the country all Fundamental Rights of Citizenship as enumerated in the Karachi Resolution of the Congress, modified by the A. I. C. C."
(b) "To secure in the Constitution 'adult franchise' for elections to all legislatures, and to have the Constituent Assembly also elected on the

(Continued on page 11.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

BELATED APPEAL

"The time has come," appeals Begum Shah Nawaz to her sisters, "for us to organise ourselves well and prepare ourselves for taking active part in the educational progress, social uplift and political emancipation of our country" It is gratifying that Begum Shah Nawaz should advocate active participation by indian women in, among other things, "political emancipation of our country." But, perhaps, the good lady does not know that the "time" came long ago and that a large number of her sisters led by Indian women like Mrs. Naidu anticipated her appeal and responded to the "time" while she was being welcomed as a distinguished Indian "representative" at the Round Table Conference.

ITS IMPLICATIONS

That apart, we welcome her appeal on the assumption that it expresses the Begum Sahiba's own sense of realisation as to the demands of the time and the capabilities of Indian womenhood. We endorse her view that "Indian women possess not only a spirit of self-sacrifice, but are capable of achieving everything." Indeed, we would go further and venture to assure Begum Shah Nawaz that they have already proved all this. More. While we have no doubt that Indian sisters will feel grateful to the Begum for her message and her appeal, there will be thousands, even lakhs, who would feel tempted to make an appeal to their Punjab sister herself. The ideal of "We are all one" imposes the obligation of figfhting Separate Electorates. And the capability "of achieving everything" implies summary rejection of the nothing known otherwise as the White Paper which perpetuates, directly and indirectly, British domination, and is, therefore, the reverse of "political emancipation of our country."

DANGEROUS MOVEMENT

After many evasions and denials, Sir Oswald Mosley's Fascists have acknowledged that they are anti-Jewish. "Fascist Week," the official organ of the party, contains a spirited attack on Jewry and Mosley has been recently openly hinting that anti-Semitism is an important plank in his programme. It will be recalled that officials of the organisation had definitely denied suggestions of anti-Semitism at the time of its birth. But the British Facsists have now openly started an anti-Jewish campaign and Mosley's recent outburst against Tories calling them "thralls of that Italian Jew—Disraeli" was a clear indication of his racial tendencies. This mad craze for reviving racial discrimination and anti-Semitic hostility is an unfortunate tendency in recent European politics. Having been started by the Nazis this movement is spreading and it is time saner elements in Britain and elsewhere realized its inherent dangers and took steps to counteract its growth.

HITLER DEFIES BEAVERBROOK.

It is a little amusing that Mr. Pembroke Stephens, special correspondent of one of Lord Beaverbrook's newspapers, should have been expelled from Germany. A confirmed Tory, Lord Beaverbrook is not altogether unfavourable to Fascism though his shirt may continue to be coloured true blue in contradistinction to Lord Rothermere's blue-black. A storm of protest will undoubtedly be raised in Fleet Street against the action of the German authorities, responsible for Mr. Pembroke's expulsion and the world is sure to be treated to loud denunciations of Hitler horrors, repressions and suppressions in the name of journalistic independence and rights of free criticism. But what is instructive is that none of these protestants has ever had the decency to criticise the treatment that the Law provides for independent Indian journalism in India. Their loyalty to journalism is subject always to "Empire" patriotism. Muzzling of the Press is bad, provided it is not done in the interest of British Imperialism.

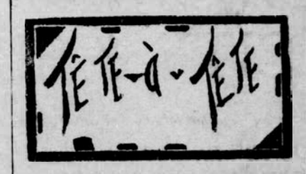
A USEFUL PUBLICATION.

The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has brought out the second edition of the "Indians Abroad Directory" which was first published last year. It brings the exhaustive information about Indians living abroad up-to-date, and, besides the many useful features of the first edition, it contains a complete chapter on Indians in Trinidad and Tobago and brief accounts of the conditions of our countrymen in Maldives, Seychelles, Ruanda Urundi (Africa), Bahrain, Palestine, Malta, Czechoslovakia and St. Lucia. A coloured map of the World has also been incorporated in it. The Directory is indispensable to business-men, publicists and those who wish to visit foreign countries. Chapters on the history of Indian Emigration, the Indenture System and the Emigration Act are supplemented by detailed information about all countries of the world, the number of Indian residing there, their economic condition and political status, the Immigration laws and trade facilities and prospects. The book is well printed and got up and makes an exceedingly useful and handy volume.

Press Views

Congress Parliamentary Board

It is not a matter for surprise that the personnel of the Congress Parliamentary Board has not given complete satisfaction to Congressmen in all the Provinces. The most glaring omission is that there is not a single Sikh in the Board. It is also worthy of note that Assam, Burma, Orissa, C. P. (Marathi), Sind, N. W. F. P. and Rajputana are not represented on the Board. As the Board will act in each Province in close co-operation with the local leaders, every Province as such need not be represented on the Board. Nor can provincial claims be made the sole, or even the principal, consideration in making appointments to the Board. It cannot, however, be denied that the present personnel was decided upon in a hurry and should be revised at the earliest opportunity. It is gratifying to note that Mr. Sri Prakash has vacated his seat on the Board—which, by the way, originally included as many as five members from the U. P.—to enable a representative of some other Province to be nominated to the Board. Similarly, Dr. Satyapal has offered to withdraw to make room for a Sikh or a Muslim Congressman from the Punjab. We do hope steps will be taken, as far as may be possible, to make the Board fully representative of all Provinces and all communities.—"Tribune."



We offer our heartiest congratulations to Maulana Shaukat Ali. By announcing his intention to contest the Rohilkhand seat he has made Sir Mahomed Yakub of Moradabad, the present M.L.A., squirm and squeal.

No one wants to lose his job public or private. Nor does Sir Md. Yakub.

In the name of friendship he appeals to the Maulana not to contest the seat with him. When Shaukat Ali quarreled with old friends like the Mahatma and Hector Ansari the Moradabad fight welcomed him as a Muslim patriot.

* * * *

But the bigger joke is Sir Md. Yakub's claim as a useful, experienced and expert Parliamentarian!

In the old days of chivalry knights were bold. Times have changed but even in the present days of chicanery Sir Md. Yakub is courageously trying to keep up ancient traditions with essential modern modifications: for boldness he possesses hardihood and colour-proof effrontery in ample measure.

* * * *

"It is within bounds of human ingenuity to find a solution" for "wages and unemployment" says a mofussil contemporary.

Certainly. But the present social order has proclaimed 'human' ingenuity itself as out of bounds.

* * * *

Mr. Lloyd George acted as a fire-fighter when a common caught fire near his home in Churt.

The experience will help him in Parliament. There are always persistent rumours of his M. P. children catching Labour fire, or being "smoked out".

* * * *

"We are surprised", says the "Tribune", "that some prominent Indian Round Tablers are likely to proceed to London to be there at the time when the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report is presented".

They are wiser than our contemporary. In Britain they will be fed and feted. Their own country will only give them rotten eggs.

* * * *

"Crisis In Disarmament Talk-Shop."

This time Sir John Bull entered preceded by his French brother.

* * * *

Having alleged and most conclusively proved that Congress does not stand by the Communal Award, the Nawab of Chatari—ex-acting Governor of U.P. and now President of the Muslim Conference—says: "In the circumstances I do not think Muslims can stand on the same platform with the Congress".

To remove all possibilities—all-right, certainty, if you like—of misunderstanding may we announce that "Muslims", i.e., the Nawab of Chatari, the Aga Khan, Doctor Shafat Ahmad Khan, etc., were, all of them, otherwise quite ready and willing to betray British friends and "stand (or fall too?) on the same platform with the Congress"?

* * * *

"What were Liberals doing when country was passing through ordeal"? asks a Press headline.

Why. Most of them were just spectatoring with a liberal amount of disinterestedness.

* * * *

A MATTER OF RELATIVITY:

"It is part of the topsy-turvydom of world politics and a sign of the desperate straits to which the Disarmament Conference has come that public opinion should have been looking to Soviet Russia of all countries to make a definite move to save the Conference from dissolution."

—"Civil and Military Gazette."

* * * *

"INDIAN OPIUM EXPORT"

BEING SYSTEMATICALLY REDUCED."

—Press Headlines.

Naturally: her need for opiates is progressively increasing!

* * * *

SAFETY FIRST.

A woman motorist was driving along a country road when she noticed a couple of repairmen climbing telephone poles.

"Fools," she exclaimed, "they think I never drove before."

World Drought Menace More Acute

WATER EXPERTS TO MEET IN CONFERENCE

U. S. Plans To Bombard Sky With Explosive Rockets!

LONDON, June 2.

The world drought menace rapidly growing more acute and ruinous losses to farmers continue to be reported from many countries, particularly United States where the total wheat crop previously estimated at 725 million bushels now estimated at 200 millions less.

The seriousness of position in Britain is illustrated by the fact that the amount of water passing over the Teddington Weir has already 60 million gallons less than on the same day at the beginning of the big drought in 1921.

WATER EXPERTS TO MEET!

A Conference of water experts will deal with water-shortage at a meeting shortly.

A large number of applications have already been received from local authorities desirous of sinking wells for parched districts from a million pounds grant recently made by Parliament.—Reuter.

U. S. Plans To Cope With Drought

WASHINGTON, June 2.

The Administration is considering the advisability of asking Congress for an additional 200 million dollars to cope with the drought situation.

Meanwhile, reduction of freight rates to facilitate the emergency movement of livestock to feed has been announced for all western railways.—Reuter.

Thousands Of Cattle Destroyed

NEW YORK, June 2.

Government's policy for restriction of crops may have to be reversed as a consequence of drought, announces the Under-Secretary of Agriculture and measures for crop expansion may have to be encouraged instead in order to maintain reserves against the risk of drought next year.

Thousands of cattle have been destroyed owing to lack of pasteure.

Plan to bombard the sky with explosive rockets in the hope of causing rain has been pronounced not feasible by weather bureau.—Reuter.

Rain Atlast In Manitoba

WINNIPEG, June 2.

Rain is now falling in large areas in Manitoba, Sasketchewan where over eleven million acres of wheat in the country have been severely affected by drought

Many farmers are reported to be on the verge of destitution following the fourth successive crop failure.—Reuter.

Heat Casualities In America

NEW YORK, June 2.

Thirty deaths have been attributed to excessive heat reported from various parts of the country since Thursday.—Reuter's Special.

Appeal To Bombay Citizens

Make Gandhi Purse The Envy Of All India

The Gandhi Reception Committee, which has been organised by the Bombay Provincial Harijan Seva Sangh, has decided to give a fitting reception to Mahatma Gandhi when he arrives in Bombay on June 14, and to present to him a handsome purse on behalf of the City of Bombay to be utilised in furthering the cause of Harijans which he has made his own. The time at the disposal of the Gandhi Reception Committee is very short. A sum which will be worthy at once of the cause and of the traditional generosity of Bombay must be collected. It is the duty of every citizen of Bombay to do his duty by the Harijans by contributing, as much as he or she can to make the City's Purse to Mahatma the envy of all India. We appeal to our readers not to fail in their duty.

WAR DEBT QUESTION & BRITAIN

Mr. Chamberlain To Make Full Statement In Commons At Early Date

RUGBY, June 2.

Within a few days the Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Neville Chamberlain will make a full statement in the House of Commons on the British Government's attitude towards the war debt question, which has acquired immediate interest, owing to the fact that a further instalment of the British debt to America falls due for payment on June 15th.

A reminder that the new payment was due was contained in the United States Note of May 25th. The Note also included June and December instalments of last year, less token amounts actually paid and the instalment under the 1932 agreement for making good the Hoover moratorium. The total exceeded 239,000,000 dollars or at the current exchange rates £47,000,000.

CAREFUL STUDY OF ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt's message which was delivered to the Congress yesterday is being carefully studied here, and it is noted that there are some points in it which are in agreement with the British Government's views, particularly in reference to the upsetting effects on trade of the debt question. President Roosevelt's reiteration of his readiness at all times to negotiate on the general position is also noted.

The terms of the message made it clear that the President had been actuated by a desire to give Congress a history of the subject, up to date, but they did not contain any suggestion for fresh action, either by himself or by Congress.

Newspapers in their review of the situation regret that neither the arguments of the British Note of December 1931, which on this side appeared irrefutable, nor subsequent discussions seem to have had any effect upon American opinion, and that at the moment it seems impossible to reconcile British and American views.

PRESS VIEWS.

"The Times" notes that ' 'on this side of the Atlantic there is widespread conviction that from the beginning, the war debt had not the same moral validity as an ordinary commercial transanction; that such validity as it had was destroyed when by the Lausanne Agreements negotiated on the United States invitation, Britain abandoned her claims on the war debt and reparations payments due to her; that the endeavour to carry out the 1923 funding—under which Britain has already paid 1,466,000,000 dollars—has been largely responsible for the collapse of the international financial system, the economic, social and political consequences of which have been felt all over the world and not least in America; that the endeavour if renewed will make impossible any revival of international trade; and finally that it is illogical for the United States to press her debtors for payment so long as her tariff and shipping policy makes it impossible for them to pay in goods, and services for goods and services which were the original basis of the debt." .

"The Times" takes the view that "there seems nothing for it at the moment but to endeavour to keep the question open by some payment on account, not large enough seriously to dislocate exchanges and continue to press upon the creditor suggestions for a final settlement by agreement which will have some regard to the realities of the situation and to the inevitable economic consequences."

"WIDE GAP."

The "Manchester Guardian" on the other hand says that the gap between American and European points of view is still so wide that there seems little hope of gaining anything by keeping up the pretence any longer and it asks: "Has not the time come when the only way to force a realistic settlement is to cease to pay?"

The "Daily Telegraph" after noting President Roosevelt's renewed offer of discussions recalls that Britain thrice endeavoured to negotiate a settlement. Discussing the nature of the debt it points out that it was not money that was "hired" but munitions and supplies and that repayment was complicated fatally when the United States would not take back in goods what she had loaned in goods.

The "Telegraph" urges that the time has come for a disclosure of the suggestions made by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross at the last unfruitful discussion and of the counter proposals offered by the American State Department in order that the public may know the width of the gap and whether it is bridgeable.—B. O. W.

DISARMAMENT "DIVERGENCE"

But Cordiality Between France & Britain No Way Affected

BARTHOU-SIMON INCIDENT ECHO

PARIS, June 2.

The storm in a teacup ended over a coffee cup is the French press version of the Barthou-Simon incident.

Newspapers give prominence to Sir J. Simon's postprandial assurance to M. Barthou that nothing changed in the necessary friendship between France and Britain.

While it cannot be claimed from French and British standpoints that disarmament is drawn closer together, the Temps states that the divergence of views and methods no way affect the cordiality and co-operation between France and Britain for safeguarding peace.—Reuter's Special.

CAVALCADE PULLS OFF A DOUBLE

Wins American Derby In Record Time

CHICAGO, June 2.

Cavalcade, winner of Kentucky Derby, pulled off a double by winning the American Derby in the record time of two minutes four seconds by two lengths.

Discovery second, Singing Wood third.—Reuter's Special.

NAZIS PURIFY GERMAN STAGE!

Film Concerned With Jews Banned

BERLIN, June 2.

Minister Goebbels is continuing efforts to purify the German stage by banning foreign plays. The latest art is banning German stage version of "Trial of Mary Dugan," while the new German film 'Spring Voices" was banned before it was shown first time because Jews were concerned in its production.—Reuter's Special.

Official Mind Not Yet Made Up

LONDON, June 2.

Notwithstanding the United States reports that Britain had not yet invited States or any other Government to attend the naval conference in London in 1935, it is by no means certain that Britain would wish the conference to be held in London and certainly for the time being, official mind is not made up.—Reuter.

S. K. KOLHATKAR

(Continued from previous page.)

pen, his deep theatrical sense, the whole movement of grace suggested by his creations.

Modern Drama

Amongst the Marathi dramatists Kolhatkar stands unique as an artist, who could feel his way towards the stage. He possessed "feeling" and so constructed his plays as depended for their success on their dramatic power and harmony: the response of the auditorium was just a matter of course. There is a purity and single-mindedness of conception about them that has been very rare amongst the other Maratha artists. His inspiration is spontaneous and full. He created the most beautiful Marathi melodrama, furnished scope for the unexplored possibilities of the Marathi speech. From a literary viewpoint, the dramatic form he adopted and popularised remains modern to the core. Of course, the success and effect of his plays depended, in a large measure, on the actors whose art is equally important in the world of the drama. Only a few of the old stagers live down to our day and many of them have long lost their fire.

Literary Vandalism

For the Marathi readers, Kolhatkar has been presented as the founder of a new 'humour.' A coterie worships him and takes delight in foisting on him what would appear to be silly trash of the "new 'umour" "a la cher maitre." I have even noticed him referred to as the Marathi Mark Twain by one of his disciples: the labelling is characteristic of the intellectual slave-mentality that is responsible for the establishment of local prototypes of some of the English writers. No wonder plagiarism of the latter's work should constitute the sole merit for being dubbed understudies of the plagiarised authors. One trusts Kolhatkar's memory would not be insulted in a similar manner.

Birthday Honours' List

Ag. Viceroy And C.-in-C. Get G.C.S.I.

Three Bombay Men Knighted: Pochkhanawala, Bhiwandiwala And Brayshay

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 3.

157 English honours and 291 Indian honours is the total output of birthday honours. The Gazette which is cmall. It will disappoint a larger number. A special feature of the list is besides the usual official distribution of honours the recognition of the work of those who have done service during the recent Bihar Earthquake.

A number of Round Tablers who were expecting to get some honours will be disappointed, as none of them appears in the list.

"Wait for the next list" is the consolation which I am told may be conveyed to them.

Sir George Stanley as was expected tops the list with a G. C. S. I., which has been hastened because of his acting as Governor-General. Sir Philip Chetwode shares the same honour, owing to his seniority in the army ranks.

PUBLIC MEN IGNORED

There are practically no men from the public life who have been given any honour, except that Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala of the Central Bank of India (whose merit it was left to the Ceylon Government to recognise) has been knighted. Of the Ministers of Government, Sjt. Srivastava of U. P. alone gets knighthood. Three members of the Assembly are honoured viz., Sjt. Satya Charan Mukherjee was nominated to the Assembly as a simple "Mr." but he became the Deputy Government Whip and was awarded, first, a Rai Bahadurship, then a C. B. E., and now a Knighthood.

I am told an ex-leader of the Assembly and an ex-Finance Member were pleased with his work. He would not, however, be made a Government Whip, which will as usual go to a European civilian. But Sir Satya Charan Mukherjee will still act as Deputy Whip. The second honour goes to Nawab Ahmed Nawaz Khan of D. I. Khan, who is nominated member from the Frontier Province and has never voted or spoken against Government

The third member is Badrilal Rastobi, a small Zemindar in Bankipore, who has been given the very last of Indian honours, namely, Rai Saheb. He was always noted for walking into Government Lobby, when his party expected him to vote otherwise.

I. T. BOARD PRESIDENT GETS C.I.E.

Mr. John Mathai, President of Indian Tariff Board, gets only C.I.E., whereas his predecessors on the board, namely, Sir George Rainy and Mr. P. P. Ginwala had got knighthood.

Colonel Sir Umar Hayatkhan has got a G.B.E. on his retirement from the India Council.

A surprising feature is that there is no C.B.E. in this year's list, whereas the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal which used to be of only two classes, has been expanded to three.

It will be of interest in Bombay that the C.S.I., has been conferred on Mr. R. H. Beckett on his retirement from the Indian Educational Service, as Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, and C.I.E., on S. H. Covernton, Secretary, Bombay Government, in the Revenue Department.

BOMBAY MEN KNIGHTED.

The honour of Knighthood has also been conferred on Mr. M. W. Brayshay, Agent of B. B. and C. I. Railway, and Khan Bahadur Dosabhoy H. Bhiwandiwala, a landlord. An obscure journalist of Bidaun, Editor of an equally obscure journal called "Al Adl" in Urdu has the rare distinction of being the only member of this profession whose name appears in list and that with title of Khan saheb.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS

G.C.S.I. For Ag. Viceroy And C.-in-C,

NEW DELHI, June 3.

Following birthday honours are gazetted:—

To Be G.C.S.I.—His Excellency Sir George Stanley, Acting Governor-General of India. His Excellency Sir Philip Chetwode, Commander-in-Chief in India.

To Be K.C.S.I.—Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce C.S., Member, Governor-General's Executive Council, H H. Raja of Savantvadi, Deccan States Agency.

To Be C.S.I.—M. G. Hallett, C.O., Home Secretary, Government of India, G. T. H. Bracken, C.S., Chief Secretary, Madras Government; P. C. Tallents C.S., Chief Secretary, Bihar and Orissa Government; R. H. Beckett, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay (on leave); Mr. P. J. Patrick, Secretary, Political Department (Internal), India Office, London.

To Be K.C.I.E.—Khwaja Nazimuddin, Member, Executive Council, Bengal; Mr. E. A. H. Blunt, C.S., Member, Executive Council, U.P., Sir Ernest Burdon, C.S., Auditor General, India, Sir James M. Dunnett, C.S., Reforms Commissioner on deputation to India Office; Rai Bahadur Sir Bisheshardas Daga, Head of Firm of Rai Bahadur Seth Bansilal Abirchand, Bankers, Nagpur.

C. I. E.

To Be C.I.E.—Raja Bahadur Jawahir Singh Raja of Sarangarh, Eastern States Agency; Rana Shri Chhattasalji Thakore of Kadana, Gujrat States Agency; Mr. N. I. Darling, C.S., Commissioner Punjab (on leave), Mr. H. C. Greenfield C.S., Commissioner Berar; Mr. J. W. Kelly, Controller of Currency, Calcutta; Colonel (Temporary Brigadier) R. S. Scott, I.A., Director of Remounts, A.H.Q., India; Major Nawab Ahmed Nawaz Khan, M.L.A., of D. I. Khan, N.W.F.P.; Mr. H. M. Hood, C.S., Finance Secretary, Madras; Mr. S H. Covernton, C.S., Revenue Secretary, Bombay, Mr. R. N. Gilchrist, Joint Secretary, Bengal Government, Commerce and Marine Departments and Labour Commissioner Bengal, Mr. F. Canning, Chief Conservator of Forests U.P., Captain E. H. Dauglish, lately Chief Staff Officer to Flag Officer Commanding Royal Indian Marine (on leave); Mr. J. M. B. Stuart, Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Burma; Mr. P. E. Aitchison, Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay; Lt. Colonel J. A. S. Phillips, I.M.S., Director of Public Health, Bihar and Orissa; Mr. F. T DeMonte, Chief Engineer Posts and Telegraphs (on leave); Mr. W. McRae, Director and Imperial Mycologist, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa; Captain A. M. Ibbotson, C.S., Lately Revenue Minister Alwar State (on leave); Mr. A. J. Mainwaring C.S., District Magistrate and Collector, Monghyr, Bihar and Orissa; Major G. V. B. Gillan, Political Agent, Gilgit; Brevet Major H. H. Johnson, Political Agent, South Waziristan, N.W.F.P.; Lt. Colonel H. H. I.M.S., Director, King Institute, Guindy, Madras; Mr. A. D. Gordon, I. P. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Bakarganj Range, Bengal; Mr. E. L. Marriott, I.P., Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, Bihar and Orissa; Mr. S. E. Bigsby, Superintending Engineer, Punjab; Mr. J. Maitthai, President, Indian Tariff Board, Madras; Mr. V A. S. Stow, Principal Mayo College, Ajmere, Mr. W. Roberts, Managing Director, British Cotton Growing Association, Khanewal, Multan District, Punjab; Mr. A. F. Stuart, Manager, Kumbhir Tea Estate, Cachar Chairman Surma Valley Branch, Indian Tea Association Assam.

To Be G.B.E.—Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan, lately Member, Council of India.

O. B. E.

Khan Bahadur E Valiagath Amu Sahib Bahadur, I P. Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Madras; Mr A A Bryant, Assistant General Superintendent,

(Continued on page 10).

U. S. TEXTILE STRIKE CALLED OFF

N. R. A. Curtailment Order To Remain In Force For Three Months

WASHINGTON, June 2.

After the conference between General Johnson and Mr. George Sloan, the Chairman, Cotton code authority announces that the strike of textile workers was called off.

The terms of settlement of the textile dispute include 'inter alia' an agreement that N. R. A. three-month curtailment order should remain in force, starting as from Monday and the strike order was counter-manded without prejudice to the right of labour to strike.—Reuter's Special.

AT MERCY OF PARAGUAY!

Bolivia's Protest To U. S. Embargo On Ammunitions

WASHINGTON, June 2.

The Bolivian Government protested to the State Department against the embargo on ammunitions for Paraguay and Bolivia. The Bolivian Minister contends the embargo leaves Bolivia at the mercy of Paraguay who possess an international river enabling her to receive supplies of war direct.—Reuter.

FRENCH H. C. CHAMPIONSHIP

Result Of Men And Women's Doubles

PARIS, June 3.

In the final of the French Hard Court Championship Miss Elizabeth Ryan and Madame Mathieu retained women's doubles title, beating Miss Helen Jacobs and Miss Sarahpalfrey (36/64 6/2,)—Reuter's Special.

MEN'S DOUBLES

In the final of men's doubles Borotra and Brugnon beat Crawford and Mcgrath 11/9 6/3 2/6 4/6 9/7.—Reuter's Special.

STERILIZATION OPPOSED

Turks Favour Marriage Ban For Defectives

Sterilization of mental defectives is an unfair practise in the opinion of the majority of Turkish university professors and leading psychiatrists.

The question was lengthily debated recently by the savants, who agreed, however, that the mentally unsound should be prevented from marrying.

In the opinion of one of the debaters, mental deficients are far too numerous in Turkey to receive institutional treatment, and he advocates the sterilization of all the unfit.

Turkish laws at the present time forbid the marriage of mental defectives, but it is suggested that a more searching medical examination should be made of couples intending to wed before a marriage license is granted.

DOG EATS DIAMOND

A dog which played goat, at least as far as its stomach was converned, had a bethrothed Mansfield girl worried for a while.

The diamond from her engagement ring had been missing several days. Acting finally on a friend's suggestion, she took her dog to a veterinarian and asked him to apply a stomach pump.

It was as the friend had surmised, the dog had eaten everything in sight. The stone was found.

Suppression Of Comitadjis

SOFIA, June 3.

The new Government is actively pursuing the programme of suppressing the Comitadjis in Bulgarian Macedonia where the towns of Gorna, Djoumaja and Bansko are blockaded by troops who searched for arms. A strong fire of Comitadjis opened fire on a Government patrol near Bansko. Military reinforcements were sent in the district where sharp sikmishes are reported to be continuing.—Reuter's Special.

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Readers' Views

LATE PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of your columns to address the following appeal to the wide circle of your readers.

I have been commissioned to write the biography of Pandit Shyamji Krishna Varma, the Indian Nationalist leader who carried on unceasing propaganda for the freedom of our country from London, Paris and Geneva in the first decades of this century. The Executors of the will of Madame Krishnavarma, who expired last year in Geneva, have placed a fair quantity of the correspondence, notes and writings left by the departed patriot, at my disposal for giving a connected history of his life and activities. I find, however, wide gaps, especially in the earlier part of his career. And I desire to request all who happen to read these lines to send me any letters, notes or other material that might shed any useful light on any part of Shyamaji Krishnavarma's long and chequered career.

Let me recount a few broad features of Shyamaji's life for the benefit of those who might be obsessed with the special line he took in politics. Born in 1857 of poor parents in Cutch—Mandvi—he was taken to Bombay by a Bhatia philanthropist, educated in Wilson and then Elphinstone High School and taught Sanskrit in an old-time Sanskrit Pathshala by Pandits and Shastris. From his early age he shewed unmistakable signs of extraordinary intellectual precocity. He not only topped every class which he attended and earned scholarships throughout, but earned in 1875 high appreciation from Professor Monier Williams for his remarkable preficiency in the Sanskrit language. At the age of 20 he went on a propagandist tour in Western and Northern India and delivered lectures in Sanskrit to the satisfaction of great reformers and Pandits like Ranade and Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar. Inspired by Professor Monier Williams' offer to engage him as his assistant in Oxford, young Shyamaji barely 22 years old, went to England to join the Balliol College, was appointed Lecturer there in Sanskrit and Hindi and was acclaimed as the first Indian graduate in 1883. He was deputed by the India Office to represent the learning of his land at the Oriental Congress in Berlin in 1881 and in Leyden in 1883. He was called to the Bar in 1884. On returning to India in 1885 he was immediately appointed the Dewan of Ratlam State which he served till 1888. Then he practised at Ajmere where he also started three cotton ginning and pressing factories, served in Udayapur and Junagadh States, and finally severed all connection with the States and the Bar in 1897. Events of great national importance were happening in India, and the first sentence passed on Lokamanya Tilak decided him to leave India and settle in England.

Here again he led a comparatively quiet life till the end of 1903, when he made the first public pronouncement of his life. For it was at the funeral of the great philosopher Herbert Spencer that Shyamaji announced a gift of a thousand pounds to the Oxford University, his Alma Mater, to be devoted to the establishment of an annual Lecture in the memory of Spencer by a distinguished scientist or philosoper. These Lectures have been delivered up till now year after year with the exception of the years of War in Europe. While much that Shyamaji did has been forgotten, this Lecturership remains, and it was due to Shyamaji's munificence that Dean Inge delivered a Lecture only a few weeks ago denouncing the inroads of oppression and tyranny in Central Europe.

One word more regarding his political career. It might be interesting to recall that men as different as Jayakar and Lala Lajpatrai, Gokhale, and Tilak, Gandhi and Har Dayal, Dadabhai Naoroji and Bepin Chandra Pal were associated with Shyamaji either personally or by correspondence. And whatever judgment might be pronounced by the different schools of politics on Shyamaji's political propaganda it will, I think, be universally agreed that he carried on a brave fight for India's freedom according to the light vouchsafed to him during a long stretch of the most eventful years in India's recent history.—Yours, etc.,

I. K. YAJNIK.

3, Parton Street,
London, W. C. I.,
May 25.

PROFIT-SHARING FOR MILLS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—You will kindly publish in your widely read paper the following profit-sharing scheme for the better and prosperous working of the mill industry and invite opinions on the same.

(1) The Managing Agency should be abolished and the directors should appoint a Manager on not more than Rs. 500 a month with 3 years' agreement and no other allowance.

(2) The Manager's office staff must be limited according to the director's discretion.

(3) The share-holders should not be given more than 5 per cent on their capital out of the profits of the company.

(4) The workmen should be given a minimum living wage which can be easily determined by prices of the necessaries of life.

(5) Out of the profits of the company, after providing for income-tax and fixed percentages for depreciation, insurance reserve, workmen's compensation fund, the surplus to be divided equally amongst shareholders and workmen of at least 6 months' standing on the mill register.

(6) No subscriptions to charitable institutions be made, when the company has not made any profits.

(7) The manager's office men should share in the profits as in para No. 5. No bonuses should be given to them.

(8) The directors should not take capital as fixed deposits when the company does not require capital.

(9) The selling of the manufactured articles must be by wholesale agencies.

(10) In the Directorate no relation of other directors should have a place.

(11) A workmen's dispute committee from the senior-most and best experienced workmen of not more than 12 members should be appointed by the workmen, say every year. This committee must sit twice a week to hear disputes between workmen and manager. And the manager should only take action on the advice of the majority of the committee. This committee should be allowed to approach the directors to put forth any grievance of the workmen.

(12) The workmen should be encouraged to live as near the mill premises as possible as thus their energy will not be wasted by long walks.

(13) For the purchase of necessaries of life a workmen's cooperative stores managed by them should be opened near the mill and all assistance by the higher mill authorities should be given to them.—Yours, etc.,

A SHAREHOLDER.

"Vexatious Treatment"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. Alvares appears to be blissfully ignorant of the conditions on the B. B. & C. I. Railway when he hints that the checking of tickets stops to a very great extent the entrance into trains of beggar and vendors. The fact is that the beggar nuisance on the B. B. & C. I. Railway has not at all stopped since the issue of the G. T. M.'s circular dated the 2nd May.

These beggars, as of old, travel between Mahalaxmi and Andheri If required, the undersigned will be pleased to furnish Messrs. Alvares and Ball with a detailed list of these beggars with their physical description and identifying marks. These beggars are, at present, divided into three groups. Some travel between stations from and to Mahalaxmi and Elphinstone Road. The other group travels between stations from and to Elphinstone Road and Matunga and the third group travels between stations from and to Khar Road and Vile Parle (or Andheri if the train is an Andheri local).

Besides beggars, there are boot-polishwalas, vendors and panwalas selling panpatti, bidis, extra strong peppermint, chocolate, chiku, 'santra,' 'mosambi,' plantains, brass-wire-baskets, electric batteries, penknives, iron-chains, nail-cutting machines, umbrella-rubber-rings, exercise books, pocket diaries, old Marathi, Gujarati and English issues of story-magazines and daily newspapers. The Railway authorities can conveniently utilise their energy (now uselessly wasted over "strictly" examining the season-tickets of the passengers) in eradicating the above evils.

I entirely support Mr. S. N. Kurkarni's main grievance that the treatment now meted out by the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. Railway to the season ticket holders is unduly vexatious.—Yours, etc.,

"WHOLE TRUTH."

BIRTHDAY HONOURS

(Continued from page 9.

Tata Iron and Steel Company, Jamshedpur; Mr E V Creak, lately Officer Supervisor A G's Branch, A H Q; Mr M Daniels, Home Service Controller, India Store Department, London; Rai Bahadur Shambu Chandra Dutta, Vice-Chairman, District Board, Midnapur, Bengal; Mr P E S Finney, I P, Superintendent, Detention Jail, Deoli; Mr L C P M Grant, Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Patna; Mr Muhamed Abdul Kader Makawi, Merchant, Aden; Mr L C F Mathieson, Railway Concentration Officer, A H Q; Mr W H Meyrick, Planter and Estate Manager, Bihar and Orissa; Mr Abdul Rahman, Director of Public Health, Punjab; Mr W N Richardson, City Magistrate, Karachi.

M. B. E.

Mrs A M Greenwood, Matron, British Military Families Hospital, Hyderabad, (Sind); Sahibzada Haji Mohamad Dilawar Khan Abbasi, Army Minister, Bahawalpur, Punjab States; Mr W A Beer, Assistant to Director of Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, the Nilgiris, Madras; Mr H E Bloodworth, Officer Supervisor, Military Secretary's Branch, A H Q; Mr B Cahill, Officer Supervisor, Q M G Branch, A H Q; Mr T Carter, Manager, Government of India Press, New Delhi; Mr J Dsylva, Deputy Superintendent of Police (retired), Bombay; Mr H Dudley, Director of Music, Governor's Band, Bengal; Mr T J Gateley, Superintendent, Waterworks, Delhi; Mr W I Graham, Officer Supervisor, General Staff Branch, A H Q; Mr J A Gunn, Manager of Whiteaway Laidlaw and Company, Rangoon; Mr Saiyid Hamid Husain Khan, Taluqdar and Honorary Magistrate, Lucknow; Mr Abdul Jabbar Khan Zaildar of Matta Moghal Khel, N W F P; Mr Mukand Lall, Military Engineer Services, Subdivisional Officer; Mr P C Mustafi, Civil Engineer, Tata Iron and Steel Company; Major F H Otto, Assistant Surgeon to Port Health Staff, Bombay; Mr G Palmer, Headclerk, Headquarters Small Arms School; Mr P L O Quinn, Superintendent, Visapur Temporary Prison, Bombay; Mr E C Rush, Inspector, Armed Police, Darjeeling; Mr G O Schmid, Assistant Surgeon British Consulate, Kashgar; Mr W J P Sidwell, Foreman, Tobacco Manufactures (India) Limited, Monghyr, Bihar and Orissa; Mr Vikramajitsingh, Advocate, Cawnpore; Mr E J I Slynn, Personal Stenographer to H E the Viceroy (on leave); Mr A J Veeraswamy, District Commissioner, Secunderabad, Local Boys Scouts Association.

B. E. MEDAL.

British Empire medal for meritorious service is awarded to sergeant H J McLennan, Royal Corps of Signals, Instructor Wireless Group Royal Signals, Pyawbwe, Burma.

British Empire Medal for gallantry is awarded to Abdus Samad Wahi Golandaz, landlord and contractor, Bombay.

KNIGHTHOOD.

Knighthood is conferred on:—Mr. J P Srivastava Education Minister, U.P.; Mr. Justice G H B Jackson, C.S., Madras High Court; Mr. Miles Irwing, C.S., Financial Commissioner, Punjab; Major-General J D Graham, I M S (retired) lately Public Health Commissioner, Government of India; Mr. M W Brayshay Agent, B B and C I Railway; Rai Bahadur Satyacharam Mukherjee, M L A, Zamindar, Bengal; Mr. J A Cherry, Chairman, Port Commissioners, Rangoon; Mr. A Howard, lately Agricultural Adviser to States in Central India and Rajputana; Mr. W O Wright, Director, Messrs. Perry and Co. Ltd., Madras; Mr. Mahbubmian Imam Baksh Kadri, retired District Judge, Bombay; Mr. Upendranath Brahmachari, Medical Practitioner, Bengal; Khan Bahadur Dossabhoy Hormusji Bhiwandiwala, landlord, Bombay; Maulvi Saiyid Liaqat Ali, Minister in attendance on Nawab of Bhopal; Mr. S N Pochkhanawala, Managing Director, Central Bank of India, Bombay.

KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MEDAL.

The Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Medal is awarded to; Miss L. A. Benjamin, Supdt. American Baptist Mission Hospital, Nellore, Madras, Mrs. J. Duggan, wife of Lt. Col. Duggan, Bombay, Miss D. L. Graham, Medical Missionary, Krishanghat, Bengal, Mrs. E. M. Holliday, (wife of Hon. Brigadier Holliday), Shrimati Phulawati Kuer, Proprietress Goldenganj Estate, Saran District, Bihar and Orissa, Miss G. E. Littlewood, Inspectress of Girls Schools, N.W.F.P., Rey. Mother M C Sullivan, Superioress St. Josephs Presentation Convent, Quetta, Miss M V Webb, Chief Medical Officer, Womens Medical Service and Secretary of Funds under the Presidency of Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon, Mr S L Marwood C S District Magistrate and Collector, Champaran, Bihar and Orissa.

SECOND CLASS.

The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal Second Class is awarded to Miss H C Binns, Nursing Supdt. General Hospital, Rangoon, Miss M W Booth, Zenana Bible and Missionary Society, Gorakhpur, Mother Mary Bridget of Franciscan Order, Central India, Sister Isabella Bunston, Sister Superior, All Saints College, Nainital, Mrs. E M Duncan (wife of Lieut. Col. R C Duncan commanding 2/5th Royal Gurkhas, Frontier Force,) Miss L Gmeiner, lately Principal, Indraprastha Girls High School, Delhi, Miss E Hay, Lady Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Girls High School, Nowgong, Assam, Mrs. S M Mackay (wife of Major A S Mackay YMC, 167th Major A S Mackay YMC, 1/7th Gurkh Rifles) Mrs M Simpson, sister Superintendent Civil Hospital, Jalgaon, Bombay; Mr M A Swanzy (wife of R E Swanzy, District Magistrate, Muzaffarpur) Bihar and Orissa, H R Coventry, Manager, Industrial Settlement, Baramatti, Poona, District, Bombay, Khan Bahadur M C Dotiwala, Honorary Magistrate of First Class, Mhow Cantonment, Central India, Reverend Father Marianus Lunazzi SJ, Director Father Mullers Instructions, Mangalore, South Kanara District, Madras, A. Murray, Dentist, Burma, Reverend G. C. Rogers, Headmaster of Christ Church Boys High School, Jubbulpore, P C San, Health Officer, Dacca Municipalty, Bengal, M L A Steele, Indian Medical Department, Medical Officer, Bushire, Persian Gulf; H S Thomas, First Assistant Albert Victor Hospital, American Madura Mission, Madura, Madras; Reverend George Wilson, Irish Presbyterian Mission, Ahmedabad; R A Wood, Financier of Tea Gardens and Landowner, Bihingmukh, Sibsagar, Assam.

THIRD CLASS.

Kaiser-I-Hind Medal of Third Class is awarded to Mrs. N L Bellers 1st K G O Gurkha Rifles and Brigade Major Delhi Independent Brigade Area); Mrs N B Choudhury (wife of Dr M P Choudhury, Retired Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Sylhet), Assam; Miss A C Johnstone, Retired Assistant Surgeon, Rampur State; Mrs M C Lewis (wife of Major F H Lewis, 2nd Battalion Sixth Raputana Rifles), Mrs J R D Manuel, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Tuticorin Ladies Association, Tinnevelly, Madras; Miss A M Richards, Lady Superintendent, Lady Barton Child Welfare Centre, Secunderabad (Deccan); P T Jesudoss, Medical Officer of Health, Secunderabad Cantonment (Deccan); K H Joshi, Rice Merchant and Landholder, ex-president Kalyan Municipality; Bombay; S R Patil, Land owner, Bombay; U Pu, Honorary Magistrate, Prome, Burma; Maulvi Habibur Rahman, Assam Medical Service (Junior), Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Assam; H R Wadhwani Medical Practitioner, Bombay; Subedar Abdul Wahid, Indian Medical Department, Military Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

RAJA BAHADUR.

Title of Raja Bahadur as personal distinction is conferred on Raja Moniloll Singh Roy, C.I.E., Zamindar, Chakdighi, Burdwan, Bengal. Raja Sir Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo of Kanika, Cuttack District, Bihar and Orissa.

Title of Nawab as personal distinction is conferred on K B Mian Muhamad Hayat Khan Qureshi, Sabowal, Shahpur District, Punjab.

Title of Shams-Ul-Ulema as personal distinction is conferred on Mr. Muhamed Abdul Ghani, Professor, Morris College, Nagpur.

Title of Aggamahapandita as personal distinction is conferred on U Thumingala, Mingalazeyon, Sayadaw Tamme, Rangoon Town District; and U Rewata Nyaungyan Sayadaw Mogaung Taik, Mandaly (West) Burma.

I. S. O.

I.S.O. is conferred on K Rangaswami Ayyangar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras; Mr. J Carter, P.A. to Commander-in-Chief; Mr. M K Dalal, Head Clerk, Office of District Superintendant of Police, Ahmedabad; Mr. C B Duckworth, Superintendant, Office of Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar and Orissa; Babu Manindra Gopal Ghosh, Judicial Head Assistant, Commissioner's Office, Bhaghalpur, Bihar and Orissa; Mr. W R Hewitt, officer supervisor and P.A. to Q.M.G. in India; Mr A V Hones, Assistant Secretary to Assam Government, Finance and Revenue Department; Mr. C R Nicholas, P.A. to Commissioner, Sagaing Division, Burma; Lala Ram Sahai, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Residency Hospital, Indore, Central India.

KHAN BAHADUR.

The following to be Khan Bahadur:—Khan Sahib Jehangir Dhanjibha Buxy, Deputy Director of Vterinary Services (retired) Bombay Presidency; Mr. Phirozshah Dhanjibhai Patel, Cotton and piece-goods broker, Bombay Presidency; Syed Mahomed Kamil Shah, M.L.C., Zamindar, Hyderabad, Sind; Mr. Ghulam Nabi Dinmahomed Kazi, Personal Assistant to Educational Inspector in Sind, Karachi, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Cassamali Hasanbhai Kamadia, Jeweller, Bombay.

RAI BAHADUR.

The following to be Rai Bahadur:—Rai Sahib Chhagan Nath, Assistant Surgeon in charge, Lansdowne Hospital, Udaipur; Rai Sahib Munshi Mithan Lal Bhargava, Advocate, Ajmer; Rai Sahib Saila Sekhar Ghosh, officiating Assistant Secretary, Army Department, Government of India; Rai Sahib Tulsi Ram, Personal Assistant to Law Member of Governor-General's Executive Council; Mr. Nibaran Chandra Ghosh, Superintendent, Transportation, East Indian Railway, Howrah; Lala Binda Saran, Postal Treasury Contractor.

RAO BAHADUR.

The following to be Rao Bahadur:—Mr. Ganesh Narhar Atre, Deputy Collector (retired) Sholapur; Mr. Narayan Pundlik Walanju, Sub Government Pleader, Devgad Taluka, Ratnagiri District; Mr. Narsingrai Bapubhai Majmundar, Bombay Medical Service 1 Bombay Presidency; Mr. Gangajirao Mukundrao Kalbhor, M.L.C., District Honorary Organiser, Co-operative Department, Poona, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Shamanna Shrinivas Naik Halgeri, Landlord, Ranebennur, Dharwar District.

KHAN SAHEB.

The following to be Khan Sahib:—

Shaikh Isak Kadar, Extra Head Clerk, Nasik Taluka, Nasik District, Bombay Presidency; Rustom Dadabhoy Tarapurwalla, Inspector of Warehouses, Central Circle, Nasik; Muhammad Yakub Umarkhan, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police in Charge of the Political Branch of Sind, Criminal Investigation Department; Ismail Rasul Gandhi, Agriculturist and trader, Kaira; Abdul Kadus Khan Hayat Khan, J P, Merchant, Bombay City; Wadero Nurmohomed Rais Gul Mahomed Paleji, Zamindar, Karachi; Nassarwanji Bhikaji Mota, Landlord, Bardoli; Alibhai Dadabhai Patel, Subordinate Medical Service, Dhulia, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Dosabhoy Cooverjee Ogra, Chargeman "A" grade, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Workshop, Jhansi; Mr. Burjorjee Cooverjee Bokadwalla, Engine Driver, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bhusaval; Tahir Ali Kidwai, Superintendent, Department of Education, Health, and Lands, Government of India; Sheikh Mohamed, Inspecting Postmaster, Bombay, General Post Office; Framroze Maneckji Mehta, Sanitary Superintendent, Aden Settlement.—A.P.

RAI SAHIB.

The following to be Rai Sahib:—Lala Suraj Narain Mathur, Assistant Surgeon, Victoria Hospital, Ajmer, Seth Bhabutmal of village Deldar, Sirohi State, Rajputana, Mr. Raghunath Singh, State Surgeon, Ali Rajpur State, Central India, Munshi Shiva Shankarlal lately revenue officer, Sailana State, Central India; Mr. Amarandra Chandra Das, Managing Director and Superintending Engineer, Rajkot Electric Supply Co., Western India.

RAO SAHIB.

The following to be Rao Sahib:—Gopinath Vithal Tikekar, Mamlatdar, Jamner, East Khandesh District; Manilal Maneklal Mehta, Mamlatdar, Jalalpore, Surat District, Bombay Presidency, Mr. Tukaram Ramji Patil, Watandar Patil, Mamurabad, Jalgaon Taluka, East Khandesh District, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Subrav Hanmantrav Prayag, cotton breeder, Jalgaon, East Khandesh District, Mr. Deorao Vithalrao Koppikar, Head Clerk to the Chief Conservation of Forests, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Shivram Mahadev Gokhale, Head Accountant (now officiating Personal Assistant) office of Inspector General of Prisons, Poona, Mr. Vasudeo Vinayak Behere, head clerk (retired) office of the late Superintendent Engineer, Irrigation Development and Research Circle, Poona, Mr. Bhagwandas Brijbhukhandas Shroff, Merchant, Bulsar, Surat District, Bombay Presidency.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA.

The title of Mahamahopadhyaya as personal distinction is conferred upon Pandit Gopinath Kaviraj, Principal, Government Sanskrit College, Benares.—A. P.

HINDU LAD KIDNAPPED

Suspects Arrested But Boy Is Not Yet Traced

SUKKUR (Sind), June 2.

How a Muslim School Master in conspiracy with second accused one Tharokhan kidnapped and wrongly concealed a minor Hindu lad, his own pupil for the purpose of conversion was related by aggrieved parents in a complaint entertained by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Mr. Scott who ordered non-bailable warrants against the accused.

The suspects have been arrested and investigations are in progress. It may be known that the boy has not been traced as yet.—United Press.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Choosing A Career

Leaders in the business and professional fields will form the "faculty" of the first Choosing-a-Career Conference for college men and women in Newark, U.S.A., on June 26, 27 and 28, says the "New York Times".

Bankers, railroad presidents, dress designers, journalists and others prominent in thirty-one fields will speak on the career opportunities in their various branches of American affairs. Following each address, personal conferences will be arranged between the speakers and interested students.

The first two days will be turned over to men speakers and the third day to women. All sessions will be open to both men and women. It is believed to be the first time collegians have had such a wide opportunity to meet the heads of industry and the professions.

Extensive Choice Of Fields

Among the career fields to be discussed are advertising, automotive industry, building, Government, insurance, journalism, publishing, shipping, steel, beauty culture, secretarial work, literature, magazine photography, radio broadcasting, restaurant management, social service and the theatre.

Law, medicine and other fields requiring three or four years of specialized training have been omitted from the conference, as it was believed that students contemplating these professions make their decisions early and that the greatest benefit to undergraduates would come from discussions of those fields which the graduating students could enter without additional schooling.

Presidents, deans and other officials of twenty Eastern colleges are members of the advisory board which has worked out the plans for the conference. Besides enabling doubtful students to choose their careers, a further aim of the conference is to eliminate the floundering of the student starting out in business.

It is hoped that the experiment will stimulate young men and women to think beyond a mere job and consider the career possibilities five or ten years hence in the fields they are entering. If successful, the conference may become an annual event. The plan is one which may well be adopted in India. Will the Bombay University give a lead in this matter?

The Heat Wave

The heat wave, which is passing through many parts of India and from which Bombay is not immune, brings into prominence the question of diet. A balanced diet would give considerable relief in these hot days. There are men who eat anything and everything in season and out of season. Nature has provided many kinds of vegetables and cereals, and a proper use of them will be found very soothing. The Japanese bathe several times a day. This practice may well be followed with profit.

Women Prisoners

The "Social Service Quarterly," the organ of the Social Service League, Bombay, draws attention, in its April issue, to the continued apathy shown by the powers-that-be to the crying need for a thorough transformation in the prison administration of women. The disabilities under which women prisoners are made to suffer are manifold. Often the jail matrons are unqualified and unsympathetic, the classification of prisoners leaves much to be desired, and arrangements for recreation are nil. The accommodation is very poor, with the truly lamentable result that under-trials and first offenders are forced to come into contact with habituals and old offenders. All this is, indeed, a melancholy state of affairs and ought to be instantly remedied.

RE-ORGANISING CONGRESS COMMITTEES

Vamanrao Joshi's Appeal To Berar

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, June 2.

Veer Vamanrao Joshi, President, Berar Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following circular for the different Congress Committees of Berar.

"In pursuance with the order of the A.I.C.C. I have to request all the Taluka and District Congress Committeees in Berar to begin the work of enrolling members immediately. As soon as 50 members for Taluka Committee and 100 members for the District Committee are enrolled new office bearers should be elected. This work should be accomplished before July for after that the Provincial Committee is to be formed. I hope all the Taluka and District Congress Committees will respond to my request and begin the work earnestly."

It may be remembered here that the only body that was declared unlawful in Berar is the Berar P.C.C. Taluka and District Committees are not unlawful and are free to enroll members and to begin their normal working.

LONDON-MELBOURNE AIR RACE

Indian Aero Club To Supervise Over Control Points

KARACHI, June 3.

The "United Press" understands that in London-Melbourne Air Race organised by the Royal Aero Club, London, the Aero Club of India and Burma has been appointed to supervise over the section from Karachi to Rangoon.

Five control points at Bagdad, Allahabad, Singapore, Darwin and Charlevilla have been fixed, roughly 20,000 miles apart, where all Machines must land; those in India are Karachi, Jodhpur, Calcutta and Rangoon.

The race which is to start on October 20, is open to any individual, organisation or nation and there is no limit to the type or power of the air-craft.

OBJECT OF THE RACE.

The race which it is expected will be completed in less than four days, has created world-wide interest and it is understood that special aeroplanes are being built with a maximum speed of over 200 m.p.h.

The object of the race is to encourage aviation and to mark the occasion of the Centenary of the State of Victoria and its Capital City, Melbourne.

Sir MacPherson Robertson, a leading citizen of Melbourne has donated the sum of £15,000 and a gold cup to be given as prizes. Similarly India has been appealed to emulate this hospitality when the competitors land at various centres in India.—United Press.

Sjt. V. S. N. Rao Released

MYSORE, June 3.

Mr. V. S. Narayana Rao, son of Mr. V. S. Sanjeeva Rao, was released from Visapur jail. He was sentenced to 2 years rigorous imprisonment and by h's good conduct he got 3 months' remission. He was the last of the Mysoreans to be releaesd from Visapur jail.—United Press.

IT IS POSSIBLE TOSEE YOUR SONS' NAMES IN THE COMING HONOURS LISTS.

Your success in realising this ambition depends on your choosing the right path for them in the cross roads of life near the Matriculation.

Consult: K. S. R. ACHARYA, B.A., L.T., F.R.E.S. (Lond.) Principal, The City College, Madras, staying at the Sirdar Griha Hotel, near Crawford Market, Bombay, between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. on the 4th and 5th instants.

Also applications for a representative at Bombay, will be considered. Only Experienced and Qualified Teachers need apply.

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Ex-C. D. Convicts In Municipal Service

Jubbulpore Committee's Answer To Dy. Commissioner

No Surrender Of Statutory Rights Conferred By Legislature, Says President

Mr. Dwarka Prasad Mishra, President, Jubbulpore Municipality, writes:

The decision dated 28th February, 1934, removing Mr. Sharma given in favour of the Municipal Committee, Jubbulpore, upsetting the orders of the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner, Jubbulpore was made by M. Yusuf Shariff, Minister for Local Self-Government, who was succeeded by Hon. Rai Bahadur Naidu in March 1934. As a result of Mr. Shariff's decision Mr. Sharma was made to hand over charge of his office of Secretary, Municipal Committee, Jubbulpore on 10th April 1934. On 20th April a meeting of the Committee was held in which Mr. Nityendra Nath Sil, a well-known Congressman of the province, was to be appointed Secretary. The opponents of the Congress Party adopted dilatory tactics and got the meeting adjourned on the pretext of Mohurram of which there was no trace at the time.

MR. SIL'S SELECTION.

The adjourned meeting took place on the 5th May and Mr. Sil was selected. Between these two dates, i.e., on 28th April, Mr. R. B. Naidu issued a memo to all the local bodies in the province to the effect that the appointment of such high officers as Secretaries, Health Officers and Engineers could not be made without the previous sanction of the Local Government and that proviso to Section 25(1) should be interpreted accordingly. The Municipal Committee, Jubbulpore, had no knowledge of this memo on the 5th May when Mr. Sil's appointment was made. On 14th May the Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, forwarded a copy of this memo to the Municipal office and asked the President to discharge Mr. Sil "forthwith".

The following letter from the President of the Municipal Committee, to the Deputy Commissioner, explains the rest:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your memo dated the 14th May 1934 to the effect that Mr. N. N. Sil, the newly appointed Secretary, should hand over charge until requisite approval of the Local Government has been obtained. In support of your order you have also forwarded to me the memo of Mr. Bannerji, Revenue Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces. I am sorry to have to say that you have allowed your zeal to outrun your discretion. The memo is for the "information and guidance" of local bodies and the only duty enjoined upon you was of forwarding it to my Committee and other local bodies in the district. It is surprising that you have arrogated to yourself the authority of ordering the removal of an officer appointed by the Committee in pursuance of the Judicial decision by the Local Government in the revision application filed by me on behalf of the Committee against the decision of the Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, in the case of Mr. Sharma, the ex-Secretary of the Municipality. At the end of the judgment the committee was directed "to take whatever action it feels advised to take accordingly to law in pursuance of the resolution No. 95."

MINISTER'S JUDGMENT.

The Committee carried out the direction and appointed Mr. Sil as Secretary in place of Mr. Sharma whose services were dispensed with in accordance with the resolution No. 95. In the course of his judgment the Hon. Minister for Local Self-Government had also remarked that "an appointment on probation for six months is treated like a temporary or officiating appointment in the proviso to Section 25 Rule 1 and does not require sanction of the Local Government." In view of this the Committee did not consider it necessary to take the previous approval of Local Government for the appointment of Mr. Sil. I fail to understand how on the basis of a memo expressing merely the opinion of the Local Government regarding the interpretation of proviso to Sec. 25 (1), you have felt yourself called upon to ask me to discharge an officer who was appointed on the strength of a Judicial decision and strictly in accordance with the directions of the Local Government. Besides, as Mr. Sil was appointed about ten days before the memo was received in my office it cannot have the effect of upsetting his appointment.

HIS RULING SUSPENDED.

As regards your additional instructions as to how to read and interpret the proviso to Section 25(1) I must say that Government's own arguments are enough for the purpose. I am sure you would not have advanced them, had you known that your predecessor had taken enough trouble to understand it. On the 14th April 1933, in the course of his order suspending my ruling he stated that "under Section 25 of the Act the approval of the Local Government would be necessary if the period of appointment exceeded six months."

THIS "SOMERSAULT."

By the 14th July, 33 he took up a different position and asked me to apply for Local Government's sanction to the appointments of Mr. C. L. Sharma as Secretary and Mr. Karandikar as Health Officer, stating that in his opinion these appointments on probation for six months could neither be considered officiating nor temporary. In my reply dated the 19th July, 1933 I invited his attention to this somersault and told him that "No Municipal Committee worth the name would allow the Government to restrict the exercise of its statutory rights"; and that my Committee was not prepared to surrender any of its rights conferred upon it by the Legislature. It seems this did not satisfy him and the matter ultimately reached the Local Government which agreeing with me instructed the Deputy Commissioner through the Commissioner as follows in its letter No. 488/1735-M-VIII dated the 12th September, 1933:—

"CLEAR AND UNEQUIVOCAL."

"The appointments both of Mr. C. L. Sharma and Dr. Karandikar as Secretary and Health Officer respectively have been made by the Municipal Committee, Jubbulpore on probation for a period of six months and Government of the Central Provinces (Ministry of Local Self-Government), is advised that these are temporary appointments within the scope of the proviso to Section 25(1) of the Municipalities Act, and therefore do not require Government's previous approval".

The language of this order is clear and unequivocal, and, as I have already pointed out, this interpretation of the Section in question was reiterated on the 28th February, 1934. Since then nothing has happened to alter the position except the prospective appointment of Mr. Sil, a well-known Congressman convicted of a political offence.

MR. SIL'S CASE, EXCEPTION.

It is difficult to ignore the political aspect of the new instructions contained in Mr. Banerji's memo in the face of the Government's order recently served upon my Committee suspending payment of grants from Provincial Revenue as a punishment for having refused to dismiss "ex-Civil Disobedience convicts" in Municipal employment. The fact that proviso to Section 25(1) was interpreted in one way for Mr. Sharma and is being construed differently in the case of Mr. Sil, is not likely to inspire local bodies with confidence either in fairness and sense of justice of the Local Government or in its ability for their "guidance." The motive of the interpretation is too obvious to require any further comments. Be that as it may as I have already said the new interpretation does not apply to Mr. Sil's case and for the present my Committee is not affected by it. But you have gone even one step further in directing me to ask Mr. Sil to hand over the charge of his office, and thus have resorted to a summary procedure which is neither contemplated by the Local Government's present memorandum nor by any other issued previously. You seem to be ignorant even of the existence of another memorandum from the Local Government which deals with such contingencies.

Mr. Sil cannot cease to be the Secretary until he is asked to hand over charge and you cannot refuse to recognise him as such. This is the constitutional position and I trust this indiscretion will not be repeated in future.

The Senate of the Punjab University at its meeting held on the 26th May approved of the appointment of Dr. L. C. Jain, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., B.Sc., Econ. (London) as University Professor of Economics.—A. P.

PREPARING FOR "NEW DEAL" IN INDIA

(Continued from page 8).

same franchise as far as possible."

Examination Of Public Debt

3. To article (c) in the Swaraj Party's programme which runs: "To secure such administrative economies, particularly in the spending Departments of Govment, like those of defence and Public Debt as would substantially reduce the burden of Government" add the following: "and to secure an impartial and independent adjudication of the obligations of the present Government of India, particularly those owed outside the country, which concern the so-called Public Debt of India and other payments made by the present Government of India to authorities outside the country, with a view to obtain justice for India and the Indian people in the apportionment of the burden as between India and the United Kingdom."

4. Article (f) should read as follows::

"To follow a definite economic policy which would prevent the drain of the wealth of the country and the exploitation of one class by another, whether Indian or non-Indian, and in particular to prevent or oppose any form of Imperial Preference and other similar devices of Imperialist exploitation," the amendment being the addition of the words "whether Indian or non-Indian" and "and other similar devices of Imperialist exportation."

5. Article (g) should read as follows:

"To organise the economic life of the country conformable to the principle of justice, to the end that every worker may be assured a decent living, particularly by means of a statutory minimum wage in all organised industry," the amendment being the addition of the words "particularly by means of a statutory minimum wage in all organised industries."

6. Article (j) should read as follows:

"To secure the right for peasants and workers to form unions to protect their interests, and to get those Union duly recognised, and union funds protected by law, and to secure collective bargaining in every organised industry," the amendment being the addition of the words "and to get those unions duly recognized, and union funds protected by law and to secure collective bargaining in every organised industry."

Revision Of Land Revenue System

7. To article (l) which runs: "To secure relief from agricultural indebtedness" add the following:

"And such a revision of the present system of land revenue in the Zamindari and the Taluqdari tracts as would secure (a) permanency of tenure to the tenant; (b) fixity of the rent charged, provided that if the rent is payable in cash, allowance shall be made for any substantial fall in prices as would exceed ten per cent. of the level prevailing at the time the rent was fixed, and provided that the rent or Kist shall in no case exceed 20 per cent. of the net produce from each tenant, and (c) and such revision of the principles governing the land revenue in the Ryotwari tracts as would secure complete exemption from land revenue of such holdings or units as yield no more than a minimum of subsistence on the analogy of the exemption from the corresponding Direct Tax on Incomes; (d) by way of compensation, secure such direct taxation of the income derived from agricultural land after proper allowance for such exemption and compensation as may be necessary to give effect to the principles mentioned in the preceding sub-clauses, with due regard to justice."

Nationalise Key Industries

8. Add the following new articles:

(i) "To secure control and regulation of the banking system of the country, provided that the Central Reserve Banking institution of the country shall be owned, controlled and managed by the State;

(ii) To secure nationalisation of all the key industries of the country whether those already established, or those to be established hereafter, particularly such industries as are protected by the State by means of bounties, subsidies, or other such direct assistance;

(iii) To secure nationalisation of all the mineral resources of the country and their exploitation as and when necessary directly by the agency of the State; and

(iv) To secure nationalisation of all means of transport.

(v) To secure the introduction of universal free and compulsory education.

9. Add the following new article from Karachi Congress Resolution— :

(i) To secure that every citizen has a right to keep and bear Arms in accordance with the regulations and reservations made in this behalf;

(ii) To secure that the State shall provide for the military training of citizens so as to organise national defence apart from the regular military forces;

(iii) To secure that Death Duties according to a graduated scale shall be levied on property above a fixed minimum.

Varnashram Swarajya Sangh

The General Secretary, all-India Varnashram Swarajya Sangh, Benares, wires:—

Under the auspices of the all-India Varnashram Swarajya Sangha, a temporary office will be opened in Simla. Messrs. Bechumisra Sastri, Secretary of the Sangh and Jagannath Shastri, Vakil will start on June 4 to make preliminary arrangement according to the sangh resolution.

ESTD. 1871 EFFICIENCY
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MUTUAL LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY Ltd.
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COMPLETED Rs. 1,29,17,000
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ENDOWMENT
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PER 1,000
PER ANNUM
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HEAD OFFICE:—East & West Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
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New Business for the year 1933 shows an increase of 50 per cent. over that of 1932.
Increasing Popularity of the Company is the evidence of greater Public confidence.
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offers to you an exceptional opportunity to improve your economic condition.
Apply:— THE MANAGER, Head Office.

REDUCE FARES, INCREASE TRAFFIC

G. I. P. Railway Profit From Changes On Pulgaon-Arvi Section

SIMLA, June 2.

It is learnt that the lowering of third class return fare on the Pulgaon-Arvi section of the G. I. P. Railway has resulted not only in an increase of traffic but also in overcoming competition with a bus service.

From 1st February 1934 third class return tickets at Re. 1 as compared with ordinary return fare of Re. 1-10 were introduced between Wardha and Arvi available by either mail, express or ordinary trains between Wardha and Pulgaon. As a result of this measure there has been an increase of 932 passengers and Rs 299 in earnings during the period 1st February to 13th April 1934, as compared with the corresponding period last year.

In consequence of changes in the timings of 370 Up from 1st April 1934 (Pulgaon Arvi Section) it is reported that the regular morning bus service between Arvi and Wardha has been withdrawn.—A.P.

HARDIKAR'S WARNING

Study And Plan

Dr. N S Hardiker writes:—

My experience of the last so many years in public life in this country and abroad has taught me one great lesson. In making marches onwards we are not taking into consideration the world forces that are moulding the Indian humanity. We have not at all learnt anything from the experiences derived by those who have fought for freedom. Indeed, we have fought great battles during the last 14 years, and we have gained much in life. But if we take the world forces and movements into consideration and compare the same with the forces and movements in our country I feel that we are much backward and that we are going not even at a snail's pace. It is all very well to think of new methods and programmes of action. I certainly welcome them.

WHAT NATION LACKS

I would like all those youngmen and women who have worked during the last few years and gained some experience in the country, to study the questions at hand thoroughly, before they take any steps to carry on any kind of activity in future. We have spent our time, money and energy in conducting propaganda. There is no doubt that some good has come out of it, and we may be able to show some results in the future also. But I feel that it has not helped the youngmen and women who took part in it to develop themselves mentally. I honestly believe that most of our youthful workers, may be leaders or followers, have not at all advanced mentally. The very fact that we see nothing but darkness before our eyes, when situations as these created by the Poona Conference face us, proves this. Gandhiji created the situation and it is he and he alone who had to come forward and again change it. He creates "Chakravyuhas", but there is none to enter that boldly. By this I do not, even for a moment, suggest that our country has one and only one man who is able to stand. It is not my intention to insult anyone. But the fact is that we are all puzzled, when the "Chakravyuhas" are created. There are men probably of Abhimanyu's or Arjuna's ability but I am sorry to say that without a Krishna, they cannot do anything. It is the lack of the power of understanding the exact position that puts the workers or leaders in a dilemma. We must know what the world is and what we are doing.

I frankly admit that I have not advanced in my thought even by a thread. That is exactly the position of all those with whom I have worked for a score of years. All this is due to lack of time and energy on their and my part which we have spent in carrying on day-in and day-out, propaganda, for whatever we believed was right. I am sure the same is the fate with many others.

If any concrete results are to be achieved we will have to equip ourselves mentally and physically first. The present workers and leaders, I feel, are exhausted. It is high time that I suggest to all those who have worked with me shoulder to shoulder not to waste their time in carrying on propaganda in a blind and haphazard manner as they did in the past. If it is continued in the same manner there is danger of complete paralysis staking place. Let us save ourselves and if we want to save ourselves I would like my young comrades to devote their energies to constructive studies of any special subjects that they like and devote some of their time and life for that and that purpose only for a time at least. After refreshing our memories and after studying the situation well let us come out and start our work again with fresh energy. If we have to create new circumstances in the country we will have to have new leadership and if new leadership is to be created it must not be of the type that we are observing to-day. Let youngmen and women without depending on others, decide their own destinies and stand upon their own feet if they wish to be of efficient service to the nation.

3 YOUTHS AND GIRL STUDENT ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, June 2.

The Special Branch of the Calcutta Police searched a house and took three young men and a girl student to the Special Branch headquarters for examination. Some books and papers were seized. The search is believed to be in connection with terrorist activity.—A. P.

JAPANESE TOURIST PARTY IN BOMBAY

A Japanese commercial touring party composed of 15 businessmen, students, etc., arrived in Bombay on Friday. They will visit important business centres in India.

Wanted Soothing Balm Of Mutual Understanding

Sherwani On Communal Award Controversy

ALIGARH, May 31.

Mr. T. A. K. Shewani in statement to the Press says:—

I am pained by the untimely controversy started in the Press about the Communal Award. Although it was made abundantly clear from the beginning that the coming election shall be fought only on the issue of the dual policy of the Government, still the issue of Communal Award is unnecessarily forced to the forefront.

I do not much care for the outbursts of the communalists on both sides. They are at this juncture naturally in search of an opportunity to cloud the real issue by raising false and mischievous issues. They must be over anxious to safeguards their very existence against the rising tide of nationalism. What concern me are the statements issued by Pandit Malaviyaji and Mr. Aney. They in their anxiety to clear a misunderstanding have, probably inadvertantly created a graver misunderstanding in those communities who are in favour of the Award.

SUPPOSED MISUNDERSTANDING

The language which is likely to create such supposed misunderstanding is said to be contained in the farewell message of Dr. Ansari. Dr Ansari in his message after stating the undeniable fact that "while a large number of Hindus and Sikhs have taken strong exception to the Communal Award a considerable number of the Mussalmans, Harijans and Christians have accepted it, for so long as an agreed substitute is not found," describes the Congress attitude "to find a national solution of the question'.' He further expresses himself: "'But in my opinion' such a solution cannot be found except by a Constituent Assembly convened to frame a national constitution and until then the question of acceptance or rejection of the mode or proportion of representation as contained in the Communal Award does not arise."

Dr. Ansari who is reputed all over India to be a very cautious man clearly states the objected portion to be his own personal opinion; although this is also the opinion at least of the Swarajists group of Congressmen and is embodied in their Ranchi Resolution. One does not see any chance of misunderstanding in this statement. On the other hand Panditji and Mr. Aney both in trying to clear the supposed misunderstanding take upon themselves to speak on behalf of the Congress and the Parliamentary Board and thus prejudge both

COMMUNAL QUESTION.

So far as I know Congress has all along been of opinion that the communal questions can only be solved by an agreed settlement and the last word on the subject is the Lahore Resolution.

There is no use talking of the Nehru report or the so-called Bombay Pact. The Nehru report was shelved at Lahore and the Bombay Pact was torn to pieces in London, when our revered leaders with all the national humility requested the Prime Minister to arbitrate. Those torn pieces of the Pact were further ruthlessly burnt at Allahabad in the year of grace 1932. Communal question is not only the question of joint v. separate electorate but there are so many other questions, also, even as regards the mode of representation I may remind Mr. Aney that both at Delhi as well as at Bombay several Muslim Nationalists insisted on entering into a Pact with Hindus on the basis of joint electorate but they were clearly told that they did not represent the majority of Mohamadans and were thus put out of court. If I remember right, Mr. Aney himself was not willing to joint issue with Mussalmans on the question of joint electorate. He knows as will as I do that considerable number of Hindus leaders consider separate electorate distinctly to their advantage.

If my information is correct, joint electorate was spurned at in London when late Sir Mohammad Shafi offered to settle the whole question on that basis Now after all that has happened would it be practical politics to expect Mohammadans to reject the Award without giving them an acceptable substitute simply because Congress would prefer joint to separate electorate.

COERCION OF MINORITIES

In spite of the weighty words uttered by the two prominent leaders I make bold to say that a national body like Congress shall never take the attitude or coercion minorities into submission. Individuals, however, big they may be cannot commit an organisation to a particular view. I know it for a fact that the heart of the organisation is perfectly sound.

AWARD ANTI-NATIONALIST.

Personally both as a Nationlist and as Musalman. I feel that the Communal Award is not only anti-National, but is also anti-Muslim. While it perpetuates communalism it also reduces Muslim majorities in Bengal and the Punjab into minority a virtual equality.

If the principle of the greatest good of the greatest number holds good, what is good for the Musalmans of India, is good for the Musalmans of these two Provinces, which contain more than one third of their population. But just at present unfortunately the majority of Muslim community does not think like that and after all the community is the sole judge of its rights and privileges.

The efforts of Nationalist India are directed to bring these two Communities together on a common platform and make them work together so that suspicion and mistrust which are the basis of communalism may be minimized if not wiped off altogether then and then alone an abiding solution will be possible.

I earnestly appeal to all nationalists to help the Parliamentary Board in creating an atmosphere of goodwill between the communities by applying the soothing balm of mutual understanding rather than irritating the sore by rubbing it.

SANDSTORM IN JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, June 3.

Following months of rainless days throughout the present year, with the temperature reaching over a 110 degrees, violent sandstorm with a slight drizzle suddenly burst over Jubulpore last night, lasting for but a few minutes, within which time the damage done at the American Variety Show alone is estimated at several hundreds of rupees.—United Press.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Dunichand's Suggestion To Congress Board And Candidates

Lala Dunichand of Ambala writes:—

As I have been mentioned in certain newspapers as a possible candidate for the Legislative Assembly from Ambala Division, I think it proper to make my position clear.

As soon as the formation of the Swarajya Party was provisionally announced at Delhi, I wrote to Dr. Ansari that I would not be at all anxious to go to the Assembly, if another person of the desired type could be found to stand for it. I have made the same reply to several friends of mine when questioned about it. Before I left for Patna, I came to know that L. Sham Lal of Rohtak would seek election to the Legislative Assembly if nominated by the Congress Party. I at once told him that I would heartily wish him to go to the Legislative Assembly, though he was good enough to make the offer to me. When Dr. Satyapal asked me to consent to being a candidate from the Ambala Constituency, I made the same reply to him. I hope and wish that in view of the position of L. Sham Lal as a Congressman and his other qualification, he will be nominated by the Congress Parliamentary Board. In case some unforseen situation arises of which apparently there is no possibility and for that reason the choice falls upon me, I will not shirk the duty.

After clearing my position as above, I would like to express my views with regard to certain questions connected with the forthcoming elections to the Legislative Assembly.

NO SPIRIT OF RIVALRY

If for the same constituency Congressmen of the same calibre more or less and of equal qualification are available, they should among themselves feel delighted if any one of them is selected as a candidate, and none of them should exhibit any spirit of rivalry or jealousy, and therein lies the strength of the Congress. It is my wish that outstanding personalities among Congressmen should go this time to the Legislative Assembly. I would particularly desire in case of the Punjab that candidates should be selected out of men of the type, character and services like Dr. Satyapal, Dr. Gopi Chand, Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Master Tara Singh, Dr. Kitchleu if possible and permissible, and the choice should fall upon others after them. If men of higher type and greater services come forward to render the service and duty of going to the Legislative Assembly, men next to them should welcome them.

WORKING ARRANGEMENT

If the Sikhs and the Muslims of the Punjab may not seek election as Congress Candidates, the Congressmen and non-Congressmen among Hindu should avoid a fight among themselves. If a personality like that of Bhai Parmanand, howsoever strongly he may differ from the Congress, desires to go to the Legislative Assembly, an amicable settlement should be arrived at with him. There are only three Hindu seats in the Punjab and it will not be worthwhile to create a conflict and schism among Hindus over them.

The Congress cannot help, if true to itself condemning Communal award, though opinions may differ as to how, when, and in what way it should be condemned.

RAJKOT TO WELCOME MAHATMAJI

Three Committees Formed To Tour Province

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, June 2.

The following preliminary arrangements have been made for the collection of the Harijan purse to be presented to Mahatmaji on his arrivals here on 3rd, 4th and 5th July.

Three different parties have been formed to tour different areas of the province.

The first party consists of Messrs. Nanalal Kalidas, Harilal Govindji, Mohanlal Motichand Harilal Mohanlal Sheth, Narsinhprasad Kalidas Bhatt, and Balvantrai Mehta. It will stay at Bhavnagar from 9th to 11th inst., and then will proceed to Palitana on 12th, Kundla on 14th and Amreli on 16th and 17th.

The second party consisting of Messrs. Manilal Kothari, Fulchand Kastoorchand and Nanalal Kalidas will tour Jhalawar area together with Morvi, Wankaner and Jetpur between 10th to 20th inst.

The third party consisting of Messrs. Jivanlal Motichand, Virchand Fanachand and Shamji Savji will stay at Jamnagar from 9th to 12th and then will proceed to Junagadh on 13th, Verawal 15th and 16th and Porbunder 18th.

All the parties are to return to Rajkot on the 20th inst. since Rajkot has been kept last in the list.

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An Elegant toilet preparation which provides the best means of preserving the natural beauty and complexion.

CREMOR LIMONIS:—

The most popular hair dressing. A small quantity applied to the head imparts a very cooling and pleasant sensation and keeps the head cool for a long time.

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GENERAL STORES, Matunga (G. I. P.),
KHAR MEDICAL STORES, Khar.

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The "4711" Vanishing Cream
Gives your skin that velvety complexion.
The perfect foundation cream for your powder.
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For cleansing and massage
Makes your skin supple and frees your pores from dust and dirt. Delightfully scented with attar of roses.
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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.
June 2nd
Jaladuta, Williams, Calcutta.
Kenya Eadie, Durban.
Varela, Beaty, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.
June 3rd.
Barenfels, Muller, Hamburg.
Havildar, Hamilton, Calcutta.
Comliebank Courie Calcutta.
Chybassa, Sinclair, Calcutta.
Gurna, Pyves, Rangoon.
Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.
Nawab, Duncan Rangoon.
Jaladuta, Williams, Karachi.
Pacific Maru, Kumura, Kobe.
June 4th.
Fusijama, Fabrie, Batavia.

LOADING.
June 2nd
Steamer, Gairsoppa for Rangoon.
Steamer Alavi for Jeddah.
Steamer Fusijama for Batavia.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Kenya:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Kenya arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jaladuta:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jaladuta, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barenfels:—The L Edward Ltd . steamer Barenfels sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Havildar:—The T M Coy's steamer Havildar, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

S S Pacific Maru:—The O S K steamer Pacific Maru sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Comliebank:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Comliebank sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Nawab:—The T M Coy's steamer Nawab sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Badarpur:—The B S O S & D Coy's steamer Badarpur sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Gurna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gurna, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Chybassa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Chybassa, sailed yesterday for Calcutta. with a general cargo.

S S Jaladuta:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jaladuta sailed yesterday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Fusijama:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Fusijama, will sail to-day for Batavia, with a general and same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, June 2.

S S City of Dunkirk for Liverpool.—70 bales wool raw, A J Calcuttawala; 18 bales wool raw D Sassoon & Co.; 20 bales wool raw, A L Hassam; 100 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahasukhram & Co.; 1450 bags groundnut oil cakes, L Dreyfus & Co.; 500 bales masoor, A Virji & Co.; 150 bags groundnut, M Pragji; 150 bags groundnuts, Mulji & Sons.

For Manchester.—125 drums castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill Mfg. Co.; 104 drums castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co.; 10 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.

For Antwerp.—110 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.

S S Sumatra for Genoa.—1797 bags linseed, A Podar & Co.

For Marseilles.—360 bags kardi seed, M Bhuta & Co.

S S Tiberton for St. Vincent.—120 bags flex seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Comliebank for New York. 22 bales goat skin, D Abraham & Sons.

For Philadelphia.—42 bales cotton raw, D Abraham & Sons.

S S Ginyo Maru for Yokohama.—1 pot palma rosa oil, Volkart Bros.

For Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw Cotton Agents Ltd.; 700 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, S R Tulshan & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, N Manecklal & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 300 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

For Osaka.—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai.—500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Waroonga for Kobe.—500 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, B Maheshwari; 100 bales cotton raw, N Manecklal & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hakodate Maru for Kobe.—700 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co.; 100 bales cottos raw, B Maheshwari; 800 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka.—300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai.—105 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.

S. S. Kelfuku Maru for Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw, S R Yule; 500 bales cotton raw, N Fatehally & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co; 21 bales cotton raw, T M Khaisha Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka.—20 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 600 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, June 2.

S S Ceylon, Agents, L Edwards Ltd., from Gothenburg.—40 cases ice cream freezers; 456 cases wood pulp; 2318 cases paper; 25 cases turpentine; 514 cases hinges; 838 cases nails; 34 cases glassware; 41 cases stoves; 150 drums chemicals; 4740 bundles ceiling boards.

From Oslo.—18 kgs. chemical; 1468 cases paper; 1371 cases nails 450 bales sulphite pulp.

From Hamburg.—107 cases stoves; 100 bags clay; 150 bags saltcake; 125 cases nails; 79 cases paper.

From Antwerp.—219 cases plywood; 400 bags whiting; 42 cases staples; 14 cases hardware; 300 bundles steel rods; 95 bundles steel plates; 75 bundles steel hoops; 310 bundles bolts and nuts; 284 bundles steel ties; 100 bundles steel rivets; 1500 bundles steel sheets; 250 bundles steel circles; 203 drume chemicals; 363 cases hinges.

From Rotterdam.—46 cases paper; 183 cases straw boards; 25 cases starch; 95 cases tacks; 49 cases electric lamps; 20 drums paint.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, June 2.

July	11.76
October	11.99
December	12.10
January	12.16
March	12.26
Spot	11.95

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 2.

July	11.73
October	11.94
December	12.07
Spot	11.83

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, June 2.

	Bales.
Day receipts all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day export to Great Britain	Nil.
Day exports to the Continent	9,000

NEW YORK.
New York, June 2.
New York, 10-55 a.m. and New York, Noon, Call, Market was closed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, June 2.
10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations, Price.

June, 1934		6.18
July, 1934	6.17	6.18
August, 1934		6.16
September, 1934		6.14
October, 1934	6.12	6.13
November, 1934		6.10
December, 1934		6.10
January, 1935		6.10
February, 1935		6.10
March, 1935		6.11
April, 1935		6.11
May, 1935		6.11
Middling Spot		6.41

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 2.

BROACH:	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.04
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.19
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.34
OOMRA:	
Good, (No. 1 Staple)	4.11
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.26
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.41
BENGAL:	
Good	3.79
Fine	3.89
Superfine	3.99
SCINDE:	
Good	3.89
Fine	3.99
Superfine	4.09

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 2.

SAKELLARIDIS:	
July, 1934	8.31
October, 1934	8.38

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:—
(Latest Prices.)

Name of the Company:—
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock £80:0:0B.
Bengal Iron 7½ p.c. Preference £0:10:6.
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock £98:0:0B.
Burma Corporation Ltd. £0:13:3.
Cables & Wireless 7½ p.c. Ord. A. Stock £16:5:0.
Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord £2:12:6.
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.) £1:6:9.
Canadian Eagle Oil Co. £0:7:0.
Genl. & Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stock £72:0:0.
East India Distilleries & S. F. Ord. £1:6:6.
Eastern Bank Ltd. £6:12:6.
Great Eastern Rly. Ord. Stock £52:0:0.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn. £131:10:0.
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord. £2:0:0.
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.) £0:3:9.
Indian Iron & Steel 7½ p.c. Debs. £105:0:0.
Rangoon Electric Tram and S. Ord. £1-15-0.
Rangoon Saharanpur L. Rly. 4½ p.c. Deb. £92:0:0B.
Tata Iron & Steel 7 per cent Debentures £112:0:0B.
Tata Power 7½ p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50 £112:0:0B.
(B)—Buyeyrs only.

November, 1934	8.39
December, 1934	8.40
January, 1935	8.40
March, 1935	8.41
F. G. F. Spot	3.51

LONDON METALS.
London, June 2.
The London Metals Market was closed.

LONDON SILVER.
London, June 2.
Silver:—Business very small.

Spot	19-7|16
Forward	19-1|2

LONDON STOCK EQCHANGES.
London, June 2.
The London Stock Exchanges Market was closed.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, June 2.
Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 0-15|16 per cent. to 0-15|16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 1 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan, 0-3|4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, 0-3|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, June 2.
T. T. London on:—

Berlin	12.98-1|4
Amsterdam	7.49-1|4
Brussels	21.72
Madrid	36.15
Milan	58.86-1|4
Berne	15.60
Paris	76.90
Prague	122.00
New York, Closing Rate	5.06-9|16

SEEDS.
London, June 2.
Cottonseed Bombay, Hull c.i.f., ton, no offers.
Castorseed Bombay, Hull c.i.f., ton, June-July sellers £9-16-3.
Rapeseed Toria, Hull c.i.f., ton, June-July sellers £10-13-9.

LINSEED.
London, June 2.
Linseed Calcutta (London), c.i.f. ton June-July sellers £12-17-6.
Linseed La Plata, Hull, c.i.f., ton, June-July sellers £11-5-0.
Linseed Bombay, London, c.i.f., ton, June-July sellers £13-2-6.

LINSEED OILS.
London, June 2.
Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., June sellers 22|9.
Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., Sept.-Dec. paid 23|4-1|2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, June 2.
Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb., sellers 6-5|16.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, June 2.
Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, June-July sellers 20|9.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, July sellers 21.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, June-July paid 24|6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, June 2.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—
C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., June-July nominal 6|1-1|2.
C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., June-July sellers 5|10-1|2.
C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., June-July sellers 5|10-1|2.

RELIEF TO FARMERS

Gujarat Congress Socialist Group's Call To Yuoth

AHMEDABAD, June 2.

Mr. Kamalashankar Pandya, Secretary of the Gujerat Congress Socialist Group, has issued the following:—

The Gujerat Congress Socialist Group has decided to offer its services to the Gujerat Farmers' Relief Committee appointed by Congressmen's Conference at Broach.

The Group calls upon all the Socialists and Youth workers of Gujerat to bestir themselves and start collecting funds for the relief of the brave farmers of Gujerat.

All contributions may be sent direct to the Farmers' Relief Committee at Ahmedabad.

THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

Its Social Consequences

Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office, in his Report to the International Labour Conference now meeting in Geneva, points out how the unprecedented unemployment caused by the crisis has constrained States to depart from previous practice and to accept the obligation of intervening to protect their citizens from complete destitution. He points out that expenditure on relief, while it constitutes a serious charge on the State, does nevertheless result in the partial maintenance of purchasing power and consequently of business activity. He observes that during the past two years expenditure on direct unemployment relief has remained at a very high level throughout the world, in spite of a notable decrease in Great Britain, where discursements of the Unemployment Fund were reduced from £120,000,000 in 1932 to £107,000,000 in 1933. In Germany the sum spent in 1932 on insurance benefit, emergency relief and local public assistance amounted altogether to about 3,000 million Reichsmarks.

The most striking change noted in the Report is that which has taken place in the United States. The failure of private charity to cope with the distress caused by the depression became evident at an early stage in the crisis. Even in 1930 and 1931 the proportion of relief expenditure covered by private contributions was only 29 per cent. In 1932 it is estimated that some 500 million dollars were spent in assisting the unemployed, of which 82 per cent. came from public sources. Nevertheless, until July 1932 the Federal Government had taken no part in the meeting the expenditure out of public funds. Most of it was provided by the municipalities, with the result that many of the largest cities became involved in serious financial difficulties. Some of the States endeavoured to shoulder the burden, but eventually it became apparent that it could be successfully carried only by the Federal Government. As a consequence, President Roosevelt brushed aside the old-time opposition to Federal assistance for the unemployed and secured the passage of the Federal Emergency Relief Act in view of "the increasing inadequacy of State and local relief funds resulting in the existing or threatened deprivation of a considerable number of families and individuals of the necessities of life." This Act marked a nett departure in national policy, as it appropriated a large sum out of Federal funds for direct relief. When it came into operation on 22 May, it was estimated that some 4 million families, representing 18 million persons—or approximately one-seventh of the whole population of the United States—were in need of relief from public funds. Very large grants were made to the States which were unable to finance their relief operations, and by September all the forty-eight States were in receipt of Federal assistance. During the first nine months of 1933 the total obligations incurred for relief from public funds amounted to 600 million dollars, of which 62.1 per cent. was contributed by the Federal Government.

WARNING TO LARKANA MUNICIPALITY

LARKANA (Sind), June 3.

The "United Press" understands that the Commissioner-in-Sind has issued a note of warning to the Larkana (Sind) Municipality either to mend the state of affairs existing in the Municipality or he would be obliged to suspend it.—United Press.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, June 2.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-7|16.

LONDON GOLD.
London, June 2.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-17-2.

CROP PLANNING FOR INDIA

Bombay Representatives For Simla Conference

At an inter-Provincial Conference called by the Government of India at Simla on the 8th June to consider planning of crops in India, Bombay will be represented by Dr. Burns, Director of Agriculture, Mr. Jenkins, Chief Agricultural Officer, Sind, Mr. Gorwala, I.C.S. Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage and Mr. B. S. Kamat, M.L.C. non-official.

Wages And Unemployment

In his Report to the International Labour Conference the Director of the International Labour Office remarks that, while during 1932 the downward trend of wages continued almost everywhere, from the beginning of 1933 in some countries it began to slacken and in others was arrested altogether. He regards this as a sign that the deflationary movement is coming to an end, and recalls the expansionist tendency in the United States which began in the spring of 1933 as a result of the steps taken by President Roosevelt.

An analysis of the situation caused by the crisis and the part played by wage levels, payrolls and unemployment expenditure in maintaining the rhythm of productive activity, leads Mr. Butler to the interesting reflection that "the reliance on wage reductions as the sovereign remedy for unemployment has certainly been rudely shaken by the experience of the present depression". Though it is never possible to isolate the wages factor from the many other factors which influence the flow of business, he thinks there is evidence to show that wage-cutting, so far from being a stimulus to employment, may possibly have worked in the opposite sense. He calls attention to the fact that the only instance so far in which a deliberate attempt has been made to increase wage rats and payrolls, in order to stimulate industry and to reduce unemployment, is found in the United States, where the Government adopted this policy as a basic element in its programme of economic reconstruction.

Mr. Butler concludes: "In fact, the wages factor is now being realised as one of the essential elements in the problem of consumption, which in its turn is being recognised as the central problem to be solved before stability of business and security of employment can be ensured.

"The problem of production has indeed been abundantly solved. It is now generally agreed that the present depression is the offspring not of scarcity, but of wealth in quantities which are at present beyond our powers of assimilation. Hence the efforts which are being made to curtail production both in agriculture and industry by restrictive agreements, by cartels, national and international by prohibiting the erection of new plant and machinery and by other similar measures designed to rescue the world from its acute attack of indigestion. These measures might seem reasonable enough if society was patently suffering from a surfeit of wealth and luxury. They appear totally incapable of any rational explanation at a time when poverty and privation are flounting their ragged banners everywhere. The real problem which planning has to solve is not the problem of restriction, but the problem of expansion. It has to find the formula which will ensure that purchasing power keeps pace with the boundless possibilities of production, the formula of plenty which will defeat the despairing belief that the world is going back to mediaeval conditions of living at the time when it has reached the zenith of its scientific knowledge and productice power. Happily, the true nature of the problem is now being more generally understood; and once understood, it is well within the bounds of human ingenuity to discover the true solution, as long as human perversity does not hamstring the international effort which is indispensable to its application."

ANNA PAVLOVA'S ESTATE

In the Chancery Division, London, Mr. Justice Farwell, on the application of Mrs. Luboff Fedorovna Pavlova, the mother of Anna Pavlova, the dancer, who died intestate on January 23, 1931, made an order in mail week that a letter of request should issue directed to the proper tribunal in Russia for the examination of Mrs. Pavlova and two other witnesses in connexion with the action pending by Mrs. Pavlova against Mr. Victor Dandre, the husband of Anna Pavlova, whom he married in 1914, for a declaration that she was entitled to a share of certain movable estate of Anna Pavlova.

PLANS FOR IMPROVING INDIAN AGRICULTURE

Comprehensive Agenda For Crop Planning Conference To Be Held Shortly At Simla

SIMLA, June 2.

Comprehensive agenda has been prepared by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for discussion at the Crop Planning Conference which will be held shortly at Simla. The agenda includes consideration of following questions under 10 headings:

RICE.

Keeping in view the world position, internal consumption, stocks carried over and decreased exports overseas; would it be correct to state that there is an over production of rice?

(a) In a rice-producing provinces or other areas?

(b) In India as a whole?

2. If answer to the first question is in the affirmative what steps are desirable and practicable to deal with the problem—(a) by way of restriction of area under rice. If restriction is recommended what is the extent of area to be reduced (if any) in case of each rice producing province, (b) what are the alternative crops that are recommended in the case of each province or part of a province? What are the difficulties in the way of substitution? (c) In any such change what would be the effects on the Government revenue both in the shape of land assessment and waterrate and what would be the effect on the landowner and the cultivator by way of development of markets (one) "External" and (two) "Internal"? In considering (one) discuss any existing restriction and the possibility of its removal; also the question of improvement in quality or milling of rice. Consider in both cases the effect of railway and steamer freights.

(3) In case of restriction of imports of foreign rice into India (i) what would be the effect on the competition of foreign with Indian rice in outside markets and (ii) what form is the retaliation by the countries affected, likely to take?

4. Is the creation of some organisation necessary or desirable for the purpose of improving and developing the cultivation and marketing of rice? If so what should be its functions and composition and how should it be financed? Should it be permanent?

WHEAT

Consideration of same questions as under rice.

COTTON

All that is contemplated is a general review of the position in order to have a complete picture of India's crops. No questions are set down as the subject is dealt in detail by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

JUTE

It is suggested that a general review of the jute position would be sufficient as all relevant issues have been set out in the Bengal Jute Inquiry Committee's report which is now under the consideration of the Bengal Government.

OIL SEEDS

5. (1) Groundnuts and castor. (a) In view of fall in exports of groundnut and castorseed what measures are recommended by way of development of markets (i) external and (ii) internal. In considering (i) discuss any existing restriction and possibility of their removal and also the question of improvements in their quality and marketing. Consider in both cases effect of railway and steamer freights.

In view of increasing exports of groundnut oil and castor oil what steps should be taken to stimulate oil crushing industry.

LINSEED

6. In view of increasing exports what steps if any should be taken to increase production and improve quality and marketing? To consider particularly possibility of expansion in C.P., U.P. and Bihar and Orissa.

(c) Rape, mustard, sesamum and cottonseed. What measures are recommended by way of development of markets external and internal.

(d) Linseed, castor, groundnut, rapeseed and sesamum oils. In view of preference in the United Kingdom are any steps recommended to stimulate export trade in these oils.

(e) Cocoanuts are dealt in report by special inquiry officer which is under examination.

SUGAR CANE

Generally review the position. Matter is being dealt in detail by Sugar Committee.

TOBACCO

7. Review the position (a) with regard to production of cigarette tobacco and (b) of improved varieties suitable for flue curing.

The other subjects include Fodder Crops, Fruits and Vegetables, and Cereals.—A.P.

NEW SLEEP THEORY

Physiological Demands Rule Length Of Children's Slumbers

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

A revolutionary conclusion, that children's sleep may not be the volatile habit it has been assumed to be, has developed from a study at Vassar College, says the "New York Times."

After observing the sleep of thirty-four children between the ages of 17 and 62 months, the theory is advanced that the physiological drive within the child is a greater factor than the influence of external conditions in determining length of sleep.

The study was made by trained teachers during the Vassar Nursery School Summer sessions in 1931 and 1932. Professor Martha May Reynolds, director of the school, and Miss Helena Mallay, research assistant in euthenics, supervised the study.

Interest in the sleep of the pre-school child centres around two questions: How much sleep should the child have? How can he be enticed to take it? It was found that experts failed to agree by five hours on how long a 2-year-old child should sleep.

At the nursery school the amount of sleep the child took was the only factor studied. Two psychologists, a psychiatrist and a pediatrician followed the daily progress of the children and everything was done to provide optimum conditions for each child's growth. The mean IQ of the group was 128, which is considerably above the average.

The study showed that the mean total sleep for the 2-year-old children was 12-1|2 hours; for 3-year-old children, 11 hours and 33 minutes; for the 4-year-old, 10 hours 57 minutes.

In 1933, probably because of environmental conditions the children took more sleep, but these conditions were powerless to increase sleep beyond a certain amount.

It also was found that although the daily fluctuations in the amount of sleep were great, the weekly, bi-weekly and tri-weekly averages were in close agreement. It was concluded that the children maintained a constancy in the amount of sleep they took.

BREAK-UP OF CHINA APPEARS LIKELY

U. S. Foreign Policy Association Says, Japanese Action Latest Step In Programme

The U. S. Foreign Policy Association, in a report made public on April 29 which mentioned territorial encroachments not only by Japan but other Powers, said that more than any time since 1900 tendencies leading toward dismemberment of China are definitely in the accendant."

The report was prepared by T. A. Bisson, Far Eastern expert of the association.

"Japan's recent conquest of Manchuria and Jehol," the report said, "has rounded out 90 years of territorial losses by China, starting with the British annexation of Hong Kong in 1842. During this period China has lost control of roughly 2,400,000 square miles of territory out of nearly 4,500,000."

China, the report said, "can no longer reckon with any confidence on effective aid from the United States.

"In the test over Manchuria, the historic 'open door' policy of the United States, with its corollary requiring the maintenance of China's territorial integrity, has apparently suffered a decisive setback."

The report said that "four great powers—Japan, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and France—confront each other on China's land frontier. Their territorial spheres of influence have been jostled together by Japan's seizure of Manchuria, resulting in heightened tension and a marked increase of political activity .....

"Owing to the momentum acquired in its Manchurian operations, the strongest imitative in the inter-play of forces lies at present with Japan. From the strategic Japanese outpost in eastern Chahar Province, looking toward penetration of inner Mongolia, the next determined move may be launched."

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1934

POLICE DISPERSE GANDHI RECEPTION MEETING

SENSATION IN KARACHI

Father Shut In Room And Girl Married To Old Man Of 60

KARACHI, June 2.

Quite an unusual kind of marriage between an old man of 60 and a girl of 12, and the pandemonium that was created by the bride's father who was dead against the marriage, and the mother of the girl, favouring the wed-lock, was witnessed in Nasarpuri Hindu community in Karachi.

Excitement ran high when the father-in-law who had no idea of his daughter's marriage with the old man, saw the bridegroom on horse back with a huge procession strutting towards his house. He immediately armed himself with a cudgel and attacked his old son-in-law!

The processionists thereupon got furious and fell upon the assailant, shut him up in a room at the instigation of his wife.

The poor man was set free only when the nuptials were over. —United Press.

HALF-RATE OVERSEA RADIO TELEPHONE

Saturday's Service To Be Extended

SIMLA, June 2.

A Posts and Telegraphs Department communique says:

In view of increasing popularity of half-rate oversea radio telephone service between India, Great Britain and Northern Ireland on Saturdays which was announced as experimental measur for six months in a press communique dated November 27, 1933 it has been decided by agreement with the British Post Office and Indian Radio Cable Commission Company Limited that this half rate service on Saturdays shall be extended until further notice.—A.P.

DISCOVERY OF UNDERGROUND CHAMBER

Relics Likely To Throw Light On Ancient Architecture Of Kathiawar

RAJKOT, June 3.

Considerable interest has been aroused among archaelogists in Kathiawar by the discovery of an underground chamber at Jam-Kandorma in the Nawanagar State.

While the owner who had acquired the site to raise a new dwelling on it was conducting excavations for laying the foundation, was greatly intrigued on noticing a mammoth stone boulder. On its being lifted with great difficulty a flight of stairs leading to an underground chamber surprised all present. Curiously enough, the chamber and the receptacles in its walls appeared unaffected by the ravages of time.

It is expected on all hands that the discovery of the chamber would lead to the unearthing of other relics of antiquity calculated to throw some light on ancient architecture in Kathiawar.—United Press.

ARRESTS UNDER PRESS ACT

CALCUTTA, June 2.

Mr. Shamsul Huda, an ex-prisoner of the Meerut Conspiracy case Messrs Abdul Halim and Dharambir Singh who were arrested yesterday under Section 18 of the Press Act for distributing unauthorised news-sheets in connection with May Day celebration were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who released them on bail till June 7. —United Press.

Convener Served With Notice & Arrested

JODHPUR AGAINST HARIJAN UPLIFT?

Chief Minister Apprehends Breach Of Peace

JODHPUR, June 2.

A public meeting which was convened to-day to decide the nature of reception to be accorded to Mahatma Gandhi when he passes through Luni Junction "en route" to Karachi was banned by the local police.

LATHI POLICE IN ACTION

Some 40 police constables armed with lathis took possession of the place of the meeting long before the appointed time.

The police had to use force in dispersing the crowds.

The convener of the meeting Sjt. Achaleshwar Prasad was taken into custody and detained in the police station for nearly 6 hours. He was served with a notice wherein he was informed that as he had been convicted under Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act several times in the past and whereas discussions were to be held about the removal of untouchability and as there are reasons to believe that the public of Jodhpur who are against anti-untouchability campaign and that there is likelihood of breach of peace, he is directed not to convene any meeting without previous sanction of the Chief Minister of Jodhpur.—United Press.

KARACHI TO WELCOME GANDHIJI

Influential Committee Formed To Collect Funds

KARACHI, June 2.

Leading citizens of all shades of opinion assembled at the Buyers and Skippers Chamber this evening to consider the programme of Gandhiji's forthcoming visit to Karachi.

After an informal exchange of views an influential committee was appointed with Mayor Jamshed Mehta as president to collect funds and arrange other details.—A.P. Special.

WALKING TOUR FOR HARIJAN UPLIFT

Gandhiji's Letter To Satish Babu

CALCUTTA, June 2.

In a letter addressed to Mr. Satish Das Gupta of Khadi Pratisthan, Gandhiji expresses his satisfaction at the decision of Mr. Das Gupta to take up a walking tour of Bengal in furtherance of Harijan uplift movement.

Gandhiji wants him to explain to the people in the interior that Orissa was in greater need of Mahatmaji's presence and that his tour in Orissa should be taken for touring all over India.

Gandhiji wishes that walking parties should go to the villages to deliver message of equality and brotherhood for the abolition of untouchability.—United Press.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM UNITY BOARD

To Meet In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Unity Board will meet here by the first week of June to reconsider the decisions it already arrived at a few days ago in the light of the Patna decisions and Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya's latest statement regarding the Congress attitude towards the Communal Award.

It may be recalled that All-India Muslim Unity Board at its meeting held here on the 16th instant decided to join hands with Swarajists in view of the fact that Swarajists meeting at Ranchi decided to defer the Communal question until there was any agreement amongst the different communities.

Nawab Ismail Khan, president of the All-India Muslim Unity Board, it is understood, is in telegraphic communication with other members of the Board regarding the exact date of the meeting.

Purnea District H. Q. To Be Shifted?

PURNEA, June 2.

It is understood due to damage of sub-soil by the recent earthquake it has been decided to shift the distrirt headquarters to a place 5 miles off from the present site.—United Press.

A. I. SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai To Open At Trichi?

(From A Correspondent.)

TRICHINOPOLY, May 31.

At a Meeting of the Working Committee of the 3rd All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition held on the 27th May it was resolved that the opening date of the Exhibition be postponed to the 5th July (instead of 1st as already notified) as requested by the Tinnevelly Exhibition Committee.

Dr P A. S. Raghavan, has been requested to be in charge of the Volunteer Corps; all correspondence relating to this subject might be superscribed on the cover "Volunteer."

At present nearly 104 stalls have been put up, 50 of which have already been booked and reserved. In the event of more demand for the stalls, the Committee shall be very much pleased to increase their number.

Railway concession for the transit of Goods for the Exhibition has been obtained from the South Indian and Madras and Southern Maratta Railways. Concession forms can be had from the Exhibition Office.

The Committee have requested Sjt. Bellubahi Desai to open the Exhibition.

Madras, June 2.—Another lightning fatality is reported from Villupuram, the victim being a pedestrian who dropped dead while walking along the road near Panruti.—A. P.

"COMMUNAL AWARD MUST STAND"

Congress & Muslims Cannot Stand On The Same Platform?

NAWAB OF CHHATARI'S PESSIMISM

NAINI TAL, June 2.

The Nawab of Chhatari in the course of a statement to the Associated Press declared that Muslims were strongly of the opinion that in the absence of any settlement between various communities, the Communal Award must stand and that they would not agree to put the question again into the melting pot to be settled by a Constituent Assembly if and when it came into existence.

The Nawab said:—

"While everybody will welcome the withdrawal of civil disobedience by Congress, the decision of Congress Working Committee about the communal award followed by Pandit Malaviya's statement defining beyond any shadow of doubt the Congress attitude towards the award has come as a great disappointment. The position of Muslims in relation to their safeguards has been clearly explained in a resolution of the All-Parties Conference of January 1, 1929. They have consistently tried to come to an understanding with their sister community on that basis. Efforts were made in India as well as in England and when no settlement could be arrived at it was then that the Premier was requested to give his award. Award does not satisfy Muslim demands but the Muslim community has accepted it in the absence of any mutual settlement between the communities concerned."

Concluding the Nawab said: "In the circumstances I do not think Muslims can stand on the same platform with the Congress."—A. P.

ROUND-UP OF ALLEGED GANG

Responsible For Several Dacoities And Murders In U. P.

CAWNPORE, June 2.

Seven persons who had in their possession property looted in a recent dacoity and guns supposed to have been used by them on that occasion were arrested last night as the result of a regular combing by the police of various parts of the district.

It is understood that the police had traced the existence of a well organised and powerful gang of dacoits who it is alleged have been responsible for a series of dacoities and murders in Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Farrukhabad, Etawah and Unao.

Other police parties have gone to different parts of the province to arrest the confederates of the arrested persons.—A.P.

EXPEDITION TO MOUNT KILAS

Son Of Late Sir Ashutosh To Lead Party

CALCUTTA, June 2.

The history of mountaineering in this country will have a new chapter added to it when early next week a band of Bengali mountaineers will proceed from Almorah to lead an assalut on snow-capped Mount Kailas.

Mr. Umaprasad Mukherji, third son of late Sir Ashutosh Mukerji who is to lead the expedition left for Almorah by the Punjab Mail to-night. Six other Bengali gentlemen from Simla and other places will join him at Almorah, which will form the base of operations.

According to the present plan the expeditionists will start on their enterprise by June 7. Two months, it is expected, will be required to complete the expedtion. —(United Press.)

WANTED MORE FUNDS FOR BIHAR

Rajen Babu Ready To Visit Other Provinces For The Great Mission Of Human Service

Lala Dunichand of Ambala writes:—

I am glad that Patna has shown a way out of the morass of stagnation and demoralization into which the country had fallen. There is no use of shedding tears over the Congress not having achieved its immediate objective. Ours is a big country and is confronted with the biggest problem that any country in the world has faced in the history of its struggle for freedom. You have had an opportunity to know the strength and weakness of your country. You are to-day in a better position to form a correct opinion about the power, potentiality, limitation and short-comings of your people. You are wiser to-day to know that no single form of agitation or struggle can bring about Swarajya. You are also wiser to know that there are men among your own people, who are acting as handicap to the realization of your hopes and ambitions and there are counterforces in your own country, which are working in the direction of forging fetters round the hands and feet of your country, instead of removing its shackles. Let us start with the new tactics and strategies with a better understanding among different parties and with a stronger will to conquer.

I confess, rather to my humiliation that Bihar is quite unlike Punjab. There exists a healthier spirit among Congress workers, a happier co-operation among Congress leaders and there prevails a more cordial and more harmonious atmosphere of work and love. I could see with a feeling of great satisfaction that the personality and character of Babu Rajendra Parsad was reflected in all the good work that was being done throughout Bihar.

VISIT TO AFFECTED AREA.

The mention of the name of Babu Rajindra Parsad induces me to say a few words as regards God's great calamity that has befallen Bihar and the human efforts that are being made to meet it. The condition to which extensive areas and numerous towns and villages in Bihar are reduced, baffles all description even at the hands of those who are adepts in the art of drawing pen-pictures.

I paid a visit across the Ganges to the devastated area of Muzzafarpur district and the Muzzaffarpur town. I was told that other places have been affected much worse. Not a trace of District Court buildings remains. Now the courts are being held in straw-huts. The residence of the Deputy Commissioner was not only reduced to dust, a big slice of its garden sank down, to the extent of nearly twenty feet. A big Dharamsala built by a local millionaire at a cost of over two lakhs, the opening ceremoney of which was to be performed by the Governor of Bihar, within a few days of the visit of wrath of nature, was rendered useless. The palace of Maharaja of Durbhanga could be seen only in the shape of a debris. The narrow and long street where goldsmiths and bankers of Muzzaffarpur lived was visible in the form of mounds of debris still existing and still serving as graves for men, women and children underneath. The estimate of the number killed in Muzzaffarpur was said to be between three to seven thousand souls.

CO-OPERATION AT ITS HEIGHT.

Let me now turn from the ghastly description of the ghastly scenes to a more pleasant description of human love and human kinship. It, is difficult to describe all the good work that is being done. The Government officials are affording relief on a big scale with all the resources at their command. In the province of Bihar, where non-co-operation was at one time at its height, now there is co-operation between the Government and Congress agencies. The Central Bihar Relief Organization is doing relief work in a most organized and economic manner. A net work of relief offices, relief committees and relief works is spread all over the affected areas and the "white shirts of Babu Rajendra Parasad" are to be seen, everywhere engaged in arduous work of relief and labour of love, which makes human kinship as a reality of human life in the midst of warring propensities of mankind. Other agencies such as Marwari Relief Association and Maiman Relief Association are also doing noble work.

CONTINUE TO HELP BIHAR.

I am sorry to say and to see that the money towards the Central-Bihar Relief Fund has practically ceased to pour in. The charitably minded India should not forget that the devastated Home has yet to be rebuilt and the great saint and statesman of Bihar Babu Rajendra Prasad is yet to be helped. I suggested to him the necessity and desirability of paying personal visits to different parts of India and making personal appeal for further relief and succour to the afflicted Bihar and to this suggestion of mine he was quite responsive. I am sure he will visit different parts if the public workers show a desire to invite him to their places for the great mission of human service. I, though possessing a humble voice yet a feeling heart for the suffering humanity, appeal to all to continue to extend their helping hand towards their afflicted brethren and sisters of Bihar.

JUSTICE PARTY TO ADMIT BRAHMINS?

Rajah Of Chettinad On Forthcoming Assembly Elections

MADRAS, June 2.

The Kumararaja of Chettinad, M.L.C., Chairman of the South Indian Liberal Federation, has convened a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federation for June 8, to consider the forthcoming elections to the Assembly and the admission of Brahmins to the Justice Party.

The General Meeting convened by the Raja of Bobbili, Chief Minister and Leader of the Party, takes place on June 7. Invitations have been extended to prominent members of the Party throughout the Presidency. Important decisions bearing on the future of the Party are expected to be reached at these meetings. —A.P.

POONA HARIJAN LEADER AT INDORE

Tributes Paid To Rajbhoj For His Uplift Work

INDORE, June 2.

A public meeting of Harijans of Indore was held here on the occasion of the visit of Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, a Harijan leader of Poona. The meeting was held in the Harijan locality Mr. D. W. Gupta, pleader presiding.

High tributes were paid to Mr. Rajbhoj for his work to uplift the Harijans.

The occasion was also used to ventilate the grievances of Harijans of Indore, namely, lack of educational and business facilities, want of a Co-operative Credit Society, nomination to municipality.

A new body named Harijan Samaj Seva Sangh Society was formed.—United Press.

GOVT. & GOAT SACRIFICE

Alleged Annual Grant For Appeasing Deity Of Ratnagiri

WHY CITY IS FREE FROM PLAGUE

RATNAGIRI, (By Mail).

No fresh case of plague has been reported during the past ten days in the city proper, announces a Municipal bulletin, which modestly refrains from referring to the measures that the Municipality took to check the epidemic.

But local Sanatanists claim that the sacrific eof 48 goats that they offered to the guardian Deity "Bhairi" is the real reason why the city is now free.

How the number 48 was arrived at is interestingly explained. It is stated that years ago the Government made an annual grant of Rs. 66 for a sacrifice of 12 goats a year to the Deity in order to keep the city free from epidemics. Out of this amount, local Kots received Rs. 34|14 yearly as the price of the 12 goats; but as the price increased the sacrifice was stopped during the last three years. This year the Khots made up for their lapse by a combined offering for four years.

The Sanatanists declared that the Deity is now fully appeased. —A.P.

ANIMAL SACRIFICE CREATES STIR

Extremist Threat To Picket Yagas In S. India

KUMBAKONAM, June 2.

A great stir has been caused among both Brahmins and Non-Brahmins in this area over the recent Yaga that came off last week, at which over a score of goats were sacrificed by Brahmin Pandits.

The question whether the Government should prevent the animal sacrifices in connection with such Yagas is being hotly debated by orthodox Hindus and religious reformers.

Another section thinks that the Government should not be approached in matters of religious customs and practices; but what is needed to-day is the creation of an irresistable public opinion.

There are extremists also who are threatening to picket all future Yagas in whatever district they may be performed. The orthodoxy is so fully engrossed in this controversy that the opposition to tht Harijan Temple Entry movement has almost become a matter of secondary importance.—United Press.

"ABOMINABLE" CRUELTY TO ANIMAL

Law Tolerates Crime, Says Magistrate & Acquits Accused

BEZWADA, (By Mail).

"It is clear that the defenceless animal has been treated with abominable cruelty but unfortunately the act does not come within the ambit of the Criminal Law."

Thus observed the Local Joint Magistrate acquitting one Chinta Hanumayya, of Konadapalli, who was convicted by the Sub-Magistrate of Bezwada on a charge of maiming a buffalo, dedicated to deity, by cutting its hind leg.—United Press.

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